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4	STATE OF ARIZONA,)				
5	Plaintiff,				
6	vs.) Case No. V1300CR201080049				
7	JAMES ARTHUR RAY,)Court of Appeals)Case No. 1 CA-CR 11-0895				
8	Defendant.)				
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14	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS				
15	BEFORE THE HONORABLE WARREN R. DARROW				
16	ORAL ARGUMENT ON DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL				
17	AUGUST 16, 2011				
18	Camp Verde, Arizona				
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22	ORIGINAL				
23	REPORTED BY				
24	MINA G. HUNT AZ CR NO. 50619				
25	CA CSR NO. 8335				

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1	APPEARANCES OF COU			4
2	For the Plaintiff:		1	Proceedings had before the Honorable
	Tor the Transfir.		2	WARREN R. DARROW, Judge, taken on Tuesday,
3	YAVAPAI COUNTY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE			August 16, 2011, at Yavapai County Superior Court,
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THE COURT: This is V1300CR201080049, State versus James Arthur Ray. Mr. Ray is present with his attorneys, Mr. Li, Mr. Kelly, Ms. Seifter and Ms. Do. The state's represented by Ms. Polk and Mr. Hughes. This is the time set for oral argument on the motion for new trial.

This is a late start. We had a difficulty, a transport issue, on a postconviction relief matter, ended up doing it telephonically and caused considerable delay.

I do want to get an idea with regard to scheduling. I wanted to have another hour allowed for this.

But, Counsel, where do things stand on

MR. KELLY: Judge, I'm not sure of the state's requirements in terms of time, but I believe ours is relatively brief. We did not request any oral argument or even specify a time. I know we, I believe, if I recall correctly, estimated 90 minutes per side during an informal status conference, telephonic status conference, some weeks ago. I believe that can perhaps be shortened depending upon the inquiry from the Superior Court Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

Judge, I beneve, is squarely on the Court's
 shoulders, and it's necessary for you to evaluate
 and make a decision.

That's pretty much our argument. We can respond to any specific inquiry from the Court or counsel. But I really don't have much more to add.

THE COURT: There has been rather extensive
briefing. And I've read the briefing. I have not
read all of the attachments -- well, recently.
Many of them I've read because they were -pleadings are referred to that have come up before,

transcripts of various proceedings. But I have spent quite a bit of time on the pleadings on this motion already.

MR. KELLY: And I ask you, Judge, to take not only to that brief statement that it's the cumulative effect and the Court must determine whether or not it impacted the due-process rights of Mr. Ray in receiving a fair trial. And I believe Ms. Seifter, who is the primary author of this pleading, points out that many of the Arizona cases cited refer to one, single instance of misconduct. She has cited or outlined 10 specific instances of misconduct.

I don't believe that that list is Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

as to the defense. But --

THE COURT: 90 minutes -- there is plenty of time for that because we have the rest of the day

MR. KELLY: I don't see any time constraints is what I'm trying to say. I'm not sure what the state needs.

THE COURT: I'll ask, Ms. Polk.

MS. POLK: Good morning, Your Honor. Your Honor, I estimate about three hours for my argument.

THE COURT: Okay. Then it's -- it will be very close, then. So we should get started. Let's just -- we're going to divide the time equally. That's the issue. And right now we start at 1:00, we have about four and a half hours total.

MR. KELLY: Judge, I can begin this argument by stating simply that I believe the issues are well framed in the pleadings. To me -- and Ms. Polk can correct me if I'm wrong -- I don't see issues regarding the law or the facts as to the alleged error asserted by the defense.

I believe that you have to consider the cumulative effect of that information on my client's right to a fair trial. That decision,

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exhaustive. I would ask the Court to consider its
 own recollection of the facts as presented during
 the course of this lengthy trial -- your own notes.

4 And I would submit, Judge, there are more or greater than 10 instances of conduct which affected

6 Mr. Ray's ability to receive a fair trial. But we

7 have identified 10 important areas.

I also ask you, Judge, to consider the reply. Because I think it's important to note that it's incumbent upon the State of Arizona to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that that misconduct did not influence the verdict. And that burden cannot be shifted to the defense, as alleged in the pleadings, the response, filed by the state. That burden lies squarely on the shoulders of the State of Arizona.

11 14 44AM 17 And we've not heard an explanation or any 11 14 5 IAM 18 type of assertion by the State of Arizona that, in 11 14 54AM 19 fact, these repeated instances outlined in the 11 14 58AM 20 motion did not affect the verdict by the jury in 11 15 04AM 21 this case. There was, my recollection, one 11 15 08AM 22 response in that regard. And it's on page 1. It's 11 15 13AM 23 simply the conclusionary statement that the state 11 15 15AM 24 asserts did not affect the jury's verdict as there

was ample evidence of defendant's guilt.

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I would submit, Judge, that's inadequate under Arizona law; that, in fact, it's necessary for the state to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that this misconduct did not affect the jury's verdict.

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Again, Judge, I believe the issue is squarely on the Court that given your interpretation of the evidence as presented, the asserted misconduct by the State of Arizona -- and, again, in the response of the pleading, there seems to be explanations as to that misconduct. But there doesn't seem to be a great deal of disagreement that, in fact, it occurred.

So given that, Judge, again, I believe it's squarely on the Court's shoulder to determine whether or not that type of conduct affected Mr. Ray's ability to receive a fair trial. My answer, for what it's worth -- and it's not worth anything because I'm not making the decision. But my answer in that regard is absolutely it did. And he did not receive a fair trial. And thus the motion for a new trial must be granted.

I believe that's the decision for this court -- and, again, I believe it's been well briefed, argued, referenced, to the factual record. Mina G Hunt (928) 554-8522

appropriately either sanctioned or given the jury instructions.

And the third error is an error that

occurred in the aggravation closing. And I filed a pleading addressing that. And I believe that that 5 11 18 43AM 6 error is harmless error. Of those 31 incidents 11 18 45AM that the defense has alleged are prosecutorial 7 8 misconduct, I believe that there are only three 11 18 54AM that are errors.

The first is the late disclosure of the 11 18 56AM 10 Haddow email. The second was my comment during my 11 18 58AM 11 11 19 03AM 12 closing argument during the guilt phase where I asked the jury to draw an impermissible inference 11 19 08AM 13 11 19 10AM 14 from the audio clip of Kırby Brown that I had 11 19 14AM 15 played during the guilt phase. 11 19 17AM 16

The third error was my playing of a 11 19 20AM 17 portion of an audio during the aggravation closing 11 19 22AM 18 that had not been admitted. As I told you, the state has readily admitted those three errors. And 11 19 25AM 19 11 19 28AM 20 two of those three errors were already addressed by 11 19 31AM 21 this court.

11 19 32AM 22 The remaining 28 incidents that the 11 19 34AM **23** defense claims constitute prosecutorial misconduct 11 19 39AM 24 are not even errors, Your Honor, let alone 11 19 43AM 25 prosecutorial misconduct. In fact, in this case

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If you need supplementation, we have the entire record, and we'd be happy to provide that.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Kelly.

Ms. Polk.

MS. POLK: Thank you, Your Honor. Thank you, Judge.

The state requests that this court deny the defendant's motion for a new trial. By my count, the defense has alleged 31 incidents that they claim are prosecutorial misconduct. In the pleading that was filed, there were, I believe, 10 categories. But within each of those 10 categories there were subcategories. And the pleading also incorporated by reference other pleadings they have

We've gone through all those categories. We've gone through those other pleadings and come up with 31 separate incidents that the defense claims are prosecutorial misconduct. Each of those 31 incidents we responded to in our response that we filed with the Court.

Of those 31 incidents there are three errors. And those three errors are errors that the state has readily admitted. And two of those three errors this court has already addressed and Mina G Hunt (928) 554-8522

this court did an outstanding job addressing issues 11 19 45AM

2 as they came up. The Court issued or read a number

of cautionary instructions at the defense's

request. In fact, I can only think of one instance 11 19 56AM

5 where the Court refused to read a cautionary 11 20 0144

6 instruction.

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7 The Court repeatedly warned the jury that 8 lawyers' comments are not evidence. The Court ruled already on many of the issues that the 11 20 10AM 11 20 13AM 10 defense claims in this pleading are error. For all 11 20 16AM 11 those reasons, Your Honor, I believe this motion 11 20 18AM 12 for mistrial should be denied.

I do appreciate the time the Court has

11 20 26AM 14 set aside for oral argument on this issue because 11 20 29AM 15 it is going to take a considerable amount of time 11 20 31AM 16 for me to go through those 31 incidents. I 11 20 34AM 17 appreciate the fact that the Court has set aside 11 20 36AM 18 the remainder of the day for me to make a full 11 20 39AM 19 record of these incidents.

11 20 45AM 20 I want to start, Your Honor, by providing 11 20 47AM 21 the legal framework that I believe is the correct 11 20 50AM 22 framework for your review of the issues. And I 11 20 52AM 23 want to start by talking first about the relevant 11 20 54AM 24 cases. I do agree that Rule 24.1(c) of the Rules 11 20 59AM 25 of Criminal Procedure includes prosecutorial

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State versus Snyder case, which we

misconduct as a grounds upon which the Court can grant a new trial.

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We have reviewed many, many cases. And, as Your Honor knows, that the defense cited a lot of case. The state cited a lot of cases. And in reviewing all of those cases, it's interesting to note that the vast majority of those cases analyzed errors found to be prosecutorial misconduct, but found them to be harmless. And the majority of those cases are not cases where the Court granted a new trial.

Those cases set out a general framework for this court to analyze a motion for new trial based on allegations of prosecutorial misconduct. And that analysis is, essentially, this: First, the Court must find actual misconduct. And the cases distinguish between misconduct as opposed to mere legal errors. That would be the State versus Minnitt case and the State versus Aguilar. Both of those cases we cited in our response.

Second, if the Court finds that there was misconduct as opposed to simply an error, the Court must find that it was intentional conduct which the prosecutor knew to be improper and prejudicial and which the prosecutor pursued for an improper

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2 cited in the response, provides that courts must 11 23 37AM 3 consider the cautionary instructions and jury 11 23 39AW instructions and must presume that jurors follow 11 23 43AM the Judge's instructions in determining whether or 5 11 23 45AM not conduct constitutes grounds for a new trial. 6 And, again, I would remind the Court of the number 7 11 23 51AM of times that this court did give cautionary 11 23 54AM 9 instructions to the jury at the defendant's 11 23 58AM 11 24 DOAM 10 request. 11 24 02AM 11 Your Honor, I disagree with two things that Mr. Kelly said. He said that the parties 11 24 04AM 12 11 24 07AM 13 agreed that there are no issues regarding the law 11 24 10AM 14 or the facts. I disagree with that. We have a 1124 13AM 15 number of disagreements with the pleadings filed by 11 24 18AM 16 the defense and what they set out as facts. 11 24 21AM 17 And, secondly, I disagree also with the 11 24 23AM 18 law. Mr. Kelly told you that the cases say that the state must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that 11 24 27AM 19 11 24 29AM 20 the defendant did not suffer prejudice. And, in 11 24 35AM 21 fact, the State versus Hughes case, which is one of 11 24 41AM 22 the seminal cases in Arizona dealing with a new 11 24 43AM 23 trial for prosecutorial misconduct, specifically 11 24 45AM 24 states the following: And the cite for this 11 24 48AM 25 case -- and, again, it's cited in our response. Mina G Hunt (928) 554-8522

purpose with indifference to a significance resulting danger of mistrial.

That's the standard set out in all the cases and specifically in State versus Morris, which we cited in our response. And then the cases say that the Court shall look to objective factors to determine misconduct, including the prosecutor's explanation. And that's set out in the State versus Trani case.

Third, the Court must analyze the impact on the jury. State versus Morris case states that to grant a new trial for prosecutorial misconduct, the Court must find, quote, a reasonable likelihood that misconduct could have affected the jury's verdict and, therefore, denied the defendant a fair trial.

The State versus Jones case, which I also cited in our brief or in our memorandum states that the conduct must be so egregious that it raises concerns over the integrity and the fundamental fairness of the trial itself.

And the State versus Hughes case states that the conduct must be so pronounced and persistent that it permeates the entire atmosphere of the trial.

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The cite for the State versus Hughes case is 193 2 Ariz. 72.

And at page 79 the court -- the Arizona 11 24 56AM 4 Supreme Court wrote the following: To prevail on a 11 25 05AM 11 25 07AM 5 claim of prosecutorial misconduct, a defendant must demonstrate that the prosecutor's misconduct so 6 7 infected the trial with unfairness as to make the 11 25 16AM 8 resulting conviction a denial of due process. 11 25 18AM q 11 25 21AM

And our Arizona Supreme Court cites a 11 25 26AM 10 United States Supreme Court case for that quote. 11 25 28AM 11 And it's Donnelly versus de Christoforo.

11 25 32AM 12 So again, state versus Hughes, from the 11 25 35AM 13 Arizona Supreme Court, is clear that to prevail on 11 25 37AM 14 a claim of prosecutorial misconduct, a defendant 11 25 39AM 15 must demonstrate that the prosecutor's conduct so 11 25 43AM 16 infected the trial with unfairness as to make the 11 25 46AM 17 resulting conviction a denial of due process.

> Then the Hughes court goes on to state that a reversal on the basis of prosecutorial misconduct requires that the conduct be so pronounced and persistent that it permeates the entire atmosphere of the trial.

Your Honor, it is undisputed that this was a very lengthy trial and that it was a contested trial. And I would like to guote to the

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Court from the State versus Snyder, which is in our response, 148 Ariz. 441 at 447. This was a case where the Court found that the conduct of the prosecutor did not require a new trial.

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And the Court stated, we note that appellate complains of about 10 instances of misconduct which occurred over a very lengthy and hotly-contested trial. As to each incident the trial court either admonished the prosecutor in front of the jury or advised the jury to disregard the prosecutor's remarks.

In none of the instances did the prosecutor argue his personal belief of the defendant's guilt nor did he call matters to the attention of the jury, which they would not be justified in considering in reaching their verdict.

It is clearly improper for a prosecutor to thank a court for favorable rulings in response to his objections. It is also improper for a prosecutor to improperly argue the burden of proof. However, these matters were cured by the Court's instructions to the jury to disregard the remarks of the prosecutor.

Given the length of the trial and the Court's curative instructions, we conclude the Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

Court in the Roque case states that 11 28 54AM the first step is to review each alleged incident to determine whether error occurred. The Court 3 then notes the possibility that the cumulative 11 29 03AM 5 effects of the errors even if each is harmless can still contribute to a finding of persistent and 6 pervasive misconduct if the cumulative effect of 1120 14414 the incidents shows the prosecutor intentionally 11 29 17AM engaged in improper conduct and did so with 9 indifference, if not specific intent to prejudice 11 29 27AM 10 11 29 29AM 11 the defendant.

> In the Roque case the Court then reviewed the 28 claims of prosecutorial misconduct. And the Court found that many of them concerned properly admitted evidence, questions with a sufficient basis, accurate statements or reasonable arguments from the facts, which I believe to be the case here as well.

And in the end the Court in Roque found that three of the incidents contributed to the overall assessment of cumulative prosecutorial misconduct. But the Court found that the cumulative effect of those three errors did not, quote, permeate the entire atmosphere of the trial with unfairness so as to deny Mr. Roque due Mina G Hunt (928) 554-8522

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appellant was not prejudiced by the instances of prosecutorial misconduct.

Again, Your Honor, the state has freely admitted to three errors. We do not believe that the 28 other incidents that the defense alleges were errors were even errors. But to the extent that the Court might consider that they were, the record in this case is very strong that this court responded to all the issues on a timely basis.

Again, the Court frequently gave cautionary instructions when the defense requested it. And the Court reminded the jury on many occasions that lawyers' comments are not evidence.

In deciding -- in determining how to approach the defendant's motion for new trial, Your Honor, I think that the State versus Roque case is a very good case to look at and to follow that same approach. We cited State versus Roque in our response. But the cite for State versus Roque is 213 Ariz. 193. It's a 2006 death penalty case ın Arizona.

And in that case on a motion for new trial, the defendant alleged 28 incidents of prosecutorial misconduct claiming that combined they denied him a fair trial.

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In the Roque case the three errors that the Arizona Supreme Court found were, one, that the prosecutors had testified as to the validity of 11 30 22AM tests; second, that the prosecutors had asked the 5 6 defense expert harassing and unfounded questions. And the third was that the prosecutors had failed 11 30 3044 to disclose the extent the state's expert testimony 11 30 34AM 9 on the central issue in the case. 11 30 3704

11 30 40AM 10 And I think the Court will recall that 11 30 42AM 11 the State versus Roque case came up early on in 11 30 45AM 12 this matter when the defense had done a request for 11 30 49AM 13 the December 14 notes of the prosecutors. But in 11 30 52AM 14 that case, even with the issue that had occurred in 11 30 55AM 15 the Roque case, the Court found that none of the 11 30 57AM 16 those three errors was sufficient alone or 11 31 01AM 17 cumulatively to require a motion for -- or to 11 31 DRAM 18 require a new trial. 11 31 14AM 19

So, again, Your Honor, I believe that Roque is a good example or a good framework to use in analyzing the motion in this case, first, by reviewing each incident that the defendant claims is misconduct to determine whether it's error at all.

Second, if error is found, to determine Mina G Hunt (928) 554-8522

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whether or not the error was harmless. And, third, if not, to determine whether or not it was prosecutorial misconduct. And then, four, even if each alone does not merit a new trial, the Court must look at the cumulative effect to determine whether or not cumulatively the errors deprived the defendant of the fair trial.

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And that's the reason, Your Honor, that I do appreciate the Court giving the state a lengthy period of time. Because I believe looking at these cases, the correct way to analyze a motion for new trial is to examine each one of the alleged incidents, determine whether or not there was error, determine whether or not there was prosecutorial misconduct, determine whether or not it was harmless, and determine whether or not there is a cumulative effect that together denies the defendant -- denied the defendant a fair trial.

In this case, as I've already stated, we found that the defense has alleged 31 separate incidents. Of those 31, I concede, I believe, the state has freely admitted as to three errors. And the remaining 28, Your Honor, I do not believe are errors at all.

I think in examining the incidents that Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

the defense has put forward as errors in prosecutorial misconduct, it bears taking a few moments to talk about the State versus Hughes case, which is the case I just cited to the Court, which states that it's the defendant who must demonstrate that the prosecutor's misconduct so infected the trial as to deny the defendant a fair trial.

In Roque the Roque court actually looked at the Hughes case for guidance. And in Roque the supreme court called the State versus Hughes case "a masterpiece of misconduct," and in Hughes had found that the cumulative effect of seven incidents of prosecutorial misconduct did deny the defendant a fair trial.

I think it's instructive to examine the Hughes case and use it as a guide against which to measure the conduct that the defendant alleges in this case was prosecutorial misconduct.

In the Hughes case the misconduct includes the prosecutor in opening statement to the jury told the jury there was no mental illness in the case even though the prosecutor knew that all six of the doctors who had examined the defendant between the arrest and trial had found the

25 defendant to be mentally ill, and even though the Mina G Hunt (928) 554-8522

1 prosecutor new that the defendant's competence for

2 trial had been extensively litigated, including a

3 special action on the issue, including the

4 defendant going to restoration for competency

5 before the trial could proceed, and including an

6 actual reversal of the trial court's ruling that

7 the defendant was competent. In spite of all that, 11 34 55 MM 8 in the prosecutors's statement he told the jury

9 there was no mental illness in the case.

The second incident that the Court found to be misconduct in the Hughes case was when the prosecutor did the cross-examination of an expert medical doctor witness. And in that included several leading questions that gave information to the jury that the Court had already expressly precluded.

The third act that the Court found to be prosecutorial misconduct occurred in the rebuttal closing arguments, which the Court in the Hughes -- which the Arizona Supreme Court in the Hughes case does describe as a masterpiece of misconduct.

In that rebuttal closing the prosecutor argued that the psychiatrist created excuses for criminals. They argued that the defense attorney had paid the psychiatrist to fabricate a diagnosis.

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1 They argued that the psychiatrists were mouthpieces

2 for the defendant. They told the jury again about

3 the Rule 11 proceedings even though the Court had

4 precluded that information. The prosecutor

5 improperly commented on the defendant's failure to

6 testify and stated that the defendant had lied to

7 the psychiatrist. And, finally, the prosecutor

11381444 8 Improperly appealed to the jury's fear that the defendant would kill again if they acquitted him.

So it's within that framework -- those are examples of prosecutorial conduct so extreme, so egregious, that the Arizona Supreme Court has granted a new trial based on prosecutorial

11 36 35AM 14 misconduct.

But I hold that case out for the Court
because I think it's a good measure of the cases
where the Court does find prosecutorial misconduct,
does find it warrants a new trial, to measure
against the incidents that the defense alleges in
this case are errors and prosecutorial misconduct.

And I think what the Court will find is that none of the incidents that the defendants allege are grounds in this case to grant a new trial on.

And the final analysis, Your Honor, the Mina G Hunt (928) 554-8522

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state in this case never engaged in any conduct that can be fairly characterized as, quote, intentional conduct which the prosecutor knows to be improper and prejudicial and which we pursued for any improper purpose with indifference to a significant resulting danger of mistrial. Again, the test to define "prosecutorial misconduct."

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As I've already stated, Your Honor, we have freely admitted to the mistakes that we made over this protracted court proceeding. And there are three of them. Upon learning of each of the mistakes, the state timely and in a forthright manner brought the mistakes to the attention of the Court and counsel, or when they were brought to our attention, we freely admitted them.

I want to start, Your Honor -- I've said there is three. And I want to start with what I call the "aggravation closing arguments error." As the Court will recall, I freely admitted that I made that error during my closing argument during the aggravation phase and that, in fact, I'm the one that filed the pleading bringing it to the Court's attention when we discovered the error.

I want to address the error itself, Your Honor, and then I want to address what the Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

defense wrote in their motion for new trial. because I think there is some confusion. And what's written in the motion for new trial is simply inaccurate.

So first I want to discuss the error. And that's when during my closing arguments in the aggravation phase of this trial, I played a portion of an audio clip I believed was included in audio clip Exhibit 744. But then I later discovered it was not.

In the defendant's motion he confuses audio clip Exhibit 744 with audio clip 734. And that's the confusion I'll address in a moment. But first I want to address the error itself. Exhibit 744 was admitted at trial. And I played the entire clip for the jury during the guilt phase of the trial during the testimony of Jennifer Haley. There was no error at that time.

I played what I believed to be Exhibit 744 again to the jury during the aggravation hearing closing arguments but at that time erroneously played about an extra minute that was not included in admitted Exhibit 744.

When I later learned I had done this, I 11 40 01AM 25 filed with the Court the notice of the error and Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

brought the error to the Court's attention. I 1 2 regret that I made that error. It was not done intentionally. And it was certainly not done for 3 any -- knowingly done for any improper purpose.

But I wanted to make sure the record is clear on exactly what the mistake was. Because the defendant's motion there is confusion between those two exhibits.

And, Your Honor, I did have marked as an exhibit for the Court, and I provided counsel with a copy. This is Exhibit 137. If I can show it to the Court.

Your Honor, does counsel have an objection to my moving to admit Exhibit 1137 for purposes of this argument?

MR. KELLY: No objection. MS. POLK: Thank you.

11 41 16AM 18 THE COURT: 1137 is admitted for this 11 41 19AM 19 proceeding.

(Exhibit 1137 admitted.)

MS. POLK: Thank you, Your Honor. What Exhibit 1137 shows us is the Exhibit 744, which would be the portion that is not highlighted. What is in yellow is the additional portion of the audio clip that I mistakenly played for the jury during Mina G Hunt (928) 554-8522

my argument in aggravation phase closing. To be clear, Your Honor, the yellow

2 portion was unadmitted. The next paragraph that is 3 not highlighted was admitted in Exhibit 744 and played in my aggravation closing. And then the 5 next paragraph below is also part of the admitted 6 Exhibit 744. But I did not play that portion in my 7 aggravation closing. 8

9 Again, Your Honor, I fully admit to this 11 42 23AM 10 error. I brought it to the Court's attention when 11 42 25AM 11 we discovered it. But this error clearly does not 11 42 29AM 12 constitute prosecutorial misconduct mandating a new 11 42 33AM 13 trial for several reasons.

First, the test to determine whether this error constitutes prosecutorial misconduct is whether the conduct was intentional conduct which the prosecutors knew to be improper and prejudicial and which he pursued for an improper purpose.

There needs to be a showing that the error was clearly so egregious that it raises concerns over the integrity and fundamental fairness of the trial itself or that it permeated the entire atmosphere of the trial.

11 43 DAM 24 And, third, there needs to be a showing 11 43 06AM 25 of a reasonable likelihood that the misconduct Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

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could have affected the jury's verdict, thereby denying the defendant a fair trial.

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That test is clearly not met here.

First, I did not intentionally commit this error.

Second, I did not knowingly commit the error for an improper purpose. And, third, the error was clearly not so egregious that it raises concerns over the fundamental fairness of the trial itself.

To be clear, the error was committed only in the aggravation phase, not in the guilt phase of the trial. And there has been no showing of a reasonable likelihood that the error could have affected the jury's verdict in the aggravation phase, especially given the following facts:

I played that unadmitted audio clip in arguing the aggravating circumstance of pecuniary gain to the jury. The jury, as you know, did not return a verdict finding the state had proven that aggravating circumstance of pecuniary gain.

So the purpose for which I played that unadmitted portion was to prove pecuniary gain to the jury, and the jury did not return a verdict finding that as an aggravating factor.

Furthermore, as you can see, Your Honor, from reading this transcript, the reference to the Mina G Hunt (928) 554-8522

1 Testimony of the participants established
2 the amount of the investments they had made to
3 attend Spiritual Warrior in 2009. Exhibit 138, the
4 Spiritual Warrior brochure, indicates the
11455500 5 investment to attend Spiritual Warrior was \$9,695.
And that was admitted. The client files of Kirby
11460000 7 Brown and James Shore that were also admitted
11461000 8 indicate the amount that they paid to attend.

And through the testimony of many witnesses, the jury heard how the defendant had talked to them about breakthroughs, that they were uncomfortable and that he promised them breakthroughs through the events of the week. All of that is information consistent, Your Honor, with the unadmitted portion that I erroneously played for the jury.

With regard to this error, the defendant can show no prejudice, and there is none. I would cite the Court to State versus Morris. It is in our response. And the cite is 215 Ariz. 324. And in that case the prosecutor argued to the jury during the aggravation phase that the defendant had murdered the victims in order to have sexual intercourse with them. The defendant disputed that inference and argued prosecutorial misconduct.

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audio clip that I played is to the investment that the participants made to be at spiritual warrior.

And even if this court were to find the error rises to the level of prosecutorial misconduct, the record is clear that the playing of the one minute of the unadmitted audio constitutes harmless error.

I want to make a record of the fact, Your Honor, that there was other ample evidence of the fact of the investments admitted at trial and in multiple forms. Similar words by the defendant are contained in Exhibit 745, which was admitted at trial and was also played for the jury and the state's closing arguments during the aggravation hearing.

Specifically, the jury heard in Exhibit 745 that the defendant reminded the participants on Sunday that they had invested a lot of time and money to be there and they should not waste time sleeping.

Melinda Martin testified on March 23 of 2011 and told the jury that the defendant had said in order to have breakthroughs, you must have breakdowns. And that language is contained in the unadmitted portion.

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The Court found that there was sufficient
 evidence upon which to make that argument. And
 then the Court went on to find that if it was
 error, it was harmless, for the reasons that I've
 already submitted to the Court in this case.
 It was harmless because the prosecutor's

arguments were directed toward establishing only the heinous and depraved prong of the F-6 aggravator. And the jury had found each murder was committed in an especially cruel manner. And that alone is sufficient to establish the F-6 aggravator.

Also in the Morris case, in addressing a different error by the prosecutor in his rebuttal closing arguments, again at the aggravation hearing the Court found error but that the defendant could show no prejudice from the error.

That error the Court did find had
occurred in the prosecutor's closing during the
aggravation phase occurred when the prosecutor
invited the jurors to put themselves in the place
of the victims and singled out specific jurors
based on appearance and gender

based on appearance and gender.

The Court found that that

The Court found that that was error. But

The Court further found that the defendant could

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not establish prejudice and, therefore, that that was harmless. And that's on page 338 of the Morris decision.

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Back to this case. In this case the unadmitted portion of the audio not played -- was not played for the jury during the guilt phase. So clearly this error does not affect the guilt phase of this trial at all. I played that unadmitted portion only during my argument during the aggravation phase closing arguments.

Again, I played that clip to support the aggravating circumstance of pecuniary gain. The jury found that the state -- the jury did not return a verdict finding that aggravating circumstance of pecuniary gain.

And, as you will recall, the jury found only that specifically enumerated aggravated circumstance of emotional harm to the victims' families. Clearly the clip that I erroneously played had no effect on the determination of that aggravating circumstance found by the jury.

The only additional aggravating circumstance found by the jury was that the defendant was in a unique position of trust with victim Lizbeth Neuman. And, again, that unadmitted Mina G Hunt (928) 554-8522

1 phase.

I submitted to this court a pleading where we provided for you a comparison of all of the audio clips that are on Exhibit 734 and 5 provided the time stamp where each of those audio clips was played in my opening arguments. 6

We provided the Court the tapes from both

the -- for the record audio that this court 8 11 51 24AM maintains. And the defense had provided the Court 11 51 29AM 11 51 32AM 10 with videotape that the media had provided to them. And we reviewed both of those. We provided the 11.51 37AM 11 115141AM 12 Court with a time stamp where each and every single one of those clips that are on Exhibit 734 were 11 51 43AM 13 played during my opening statement. 115147AM 14

I believe perhaps, Your Honor, that the 11 51 53AM 15 11 51 55AM 16 defense -- the confusion is between Exhibit 744, 11 52 00AM 17 which was not played in my opening, which was later 11 52 03AM 18 admitted during trial -- and that's where I made 11 52 05AM 19 the error in playing a portion of it during my 11 52 08AM 20 aggravation close. I believe there is some 11 52 10AM 21 confusion between that and Exhibit 734. I hope 11 52 14AM 22 that I've been able to make a record and clear up 11 52 17AM 23 that confusion.

> Your Honor, I want to move on to the second error that the state made in this case. And Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

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portion that I erroneously played did not address that unique position of trust, had no impact on the guilt phase and no impact on the determination of the aggravating circumstance of emotional harm in the aggravation phase.

Judge, I just want to take a few moments to address what appears to me to be confusion between Exhibit 744, that we just talked about -that's the audio clip -- and Exhibit 734, which is another audio clip.

I played both of those in my aggravation closing. When I played clips from Exhibit 734, as I recall, the defense objected and claimed that Exhibit 734 had not been admitted. It clearly has been. Your Honor.

When the aggravation phase was over, as you will recall, after the jury had returned the verdict, I was accused of misrepresenting to the Court that all of the audios on Exhibit 734 had been admitted. And I had made that avowal to the Court on March 2.

I'll make that avowal again that all of the audio clips on Exhibit 734 were played during my opening. And they are on Exhibit 734, which this court admitted on March 2nd during the guilt Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

that was our late disclosure of the Haddow email. 11 52 29AM

But I do want to address some statements made in

the defendant's motion for new trial because I

believe those statements are inaccurate.

5 On page 7, lines 12 to 14, of defendant's 11 52 44AM motion they wrote, quote, the ruling pertained to 6 11:52 48AM the state's failure to disclose, despite four 11 52 52AM 7 8 expressed requests by the defense, the report of 11 52 56AM

11 52 50014 9 environmental consultant Richard Haddow which

11 53 04AM 10 identified alternative causes of deaths and

11 53 07AM 11 suggested persons other than Mr. Ray might be 11 53 09AM 12 culpable.

11 53 11AM 13 The state does not dispute that we made 11 53 14AM 14 an error when we failed to timely disclose that 11 53 18AM 15 Haddow email. We admitted it at the time that the 11 53 2 1AM 16 state made the motion for mistrial. We've never 11 53 24AM 17 denied it, Your Honor. And we continue to admit it 11 53 27AM 18 today.

11 53 29AM 19 The Court dealt with that issue 11 53 31AM 20 appropriately and timely and has made a very good 11 53 35AM 21 record of that issue and the sanctions that this 11 53 39AM **22** court imposed.

11 53 43AM 23 And, as the Court knows, the defense used 11 53 46AM 24 our disclosure violation during trial to question 11 53 49AM 25 witnesses and to inform the jury, without this Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

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court's permission, that the state had been sanctioned as a result of that conduct.

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I don't want to spend time here, Your Honor, rehashing the facts surrounding the Haddow email. But the State versus Trani case, which I have already quoted to the Court and which is in our response, says that the Court shall consider the prosecutor's explanation in determining whether or not an error amounts to prosecutorial misconduct.

And so I do need to spend a little bit of time to refute what I believe to be misstatements in the defense's motion for new trial. And I want to make a full record of those issues.

The late disclosure of the Haddow email, I believe as we've made a record before, is not intentional. Again, it was not conduct that the state knowingly engaged in knowing it to be improper and prejudicial. We did not possess an indifference to the danger of a mistrial.

To the contrary, when the issue surfaced, we took it very seriously. And there is no reasonable likelihood that the late disclosure affected the jury's verdict or denied the defendant a fair trial.

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Your Honor, the parties have guibbled -and I want to make a record. In the defendant's motion they call it a "report." I know that the Court is aware that it was an email. And we made a record of that on numerous occasions.

Furthermore, I do not believe that that preliminary report or preliminary email identifies alternative causes of death, as is written in the defense's pleading. I believe that a review of the email reveals that it identifies contributing facts, including carbon dioxide, the amount of the heat, the humidity -- all factors that are controlled by the defendant. But they identify those as contributing factors, not as alternative causes of death. The email does.

I don't want to argue about it, Your Honor. I just want to make a record. I believe that that email does speak for itself.

The defense on page 7 of their pleading wrote, and I -- that the state has exhibited, I quote, a reckless indifference to the truth. And that's on page 7 of their motion. And that's in connection with the Haddow email issue.

The state disputes that characterization of our conduct in this case. We have never Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

displayed areckless indifference to the truth. As 1 2 we clearly explained in our pleadings that were filed at the time that the Haddow email surfaced, 11 56 37AM and as Mr. Haddow clearly explained to the defense 5 attorneys when they interviewed him on April 15 of 6 2001, Mr. Haddow had been hired by attorneys in the 11 56 49AM 7 civil litigation. 11 56 54AM

In that interview he freely admits that

9 he contacted Detective Diskin on several occasions trying to get information from Detective Diskin for 11 57 02AM his own investigation in the civil litigation. He 11 57 04AM 11 11 57 09AM 12 freely admits in that interview with the defense 11 57 12AM 13 attorneys that he was hoping that the state would 11 57 13AM 14 hire him, and that he was undertaking measures to 11 57 19AM 15 get us to hire him. And he admits that he emailed 11 57 23AM 16 his preliminary opinions to our detective on April 29 of 2010. 11 57 25AM 17 We've already made a record, Your Honor, 11 57 28AM 18

of the fact that the state then listed Mr. Haddow in anticipation of hiring him, and we anticipated that we would have him do a report if we hired him. We've made a full record of the fact that we never did retain him. We never did pay him any money.

11 57 45AM 24 And when the prosecutors interviewed him 11 57 48AM 25 on June 30 of 2010, we had concerns about his Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

qualifications and made the determination not to 11 57 51AM call him as a witness -- as an expert witness and 11 57 55AM 3 removed him from our list. 11 57 58AM On page 7 of the defendant's motion for 5 new trial, lines 27 to 28, it is written, I quote, 11 58 04AM

Mr. Haddow's records revealed the state's 11 58 10AM relationship with Mr. Haddow dated back to 11 58 13AM R October 2009 and involved numerous telephone

conversations and an extensive in-person meeting.

And they referred to the defendant's motion for 11 58 25AM 11 sanctions.

11 58 26AM 12 I want to address that if that language 11 58 31AM 13 were to be construed to suggest that the state had 11 58 33AM 14 a more extensive relationship with Mr. Haddow than 11 58 37AM 15 I've just revealed to the Court, then that would be 11 58 38AM 16 a mischaracterization. As I've made clear, it was 11 58 42AM 17 Mr. Haddow -- there were numerous contacts between 11 58 46AM 18 Mr. Haddow and the detective. That's because 11 58 49AM 19 Mr. Haddow was trying to get information from the 11 58 51AM 20 detective to complete his investigation in the

11 58 52AM 21 civil case. 11 58 54AM 22 The -- as I've just made clear to the 11 58 56AM 23 Court, the prosecutors interviewed Mr. Haddow on 11 58 59AM 24 the one occasion, had concerns about his 11 59 01AM 25 qualifications, and made the decision ultimately Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

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1 not to call him as an expert witness.

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So to the extent that that -- what is written on page 7 on the motion for new trial suggests that the state has been misleading, that we had a more extensive relationship with Mr. Haddow, we simply did not.

I believe that a review of the transcript of Mr. Haddow's interview by the defense attorneys, which the defense attorneys did submit to the Court attached to a pleading, that that shows approximately 10 contacts between Mr. Haddow and the state, eight of which are Mr. Haddow trying to get information so that he can use it in his civil litigation.

Your Honor, would you like me to keep going this afternoon? How would you like me to proceed?

THE COURT: Let's go ahead and break. Let's resume at 1:15. We'll be in recess.

(Recess.)

THE COURT: The record will show the presence of Mr. Ray and the attorneys.

Ms. Polk, you may continue.

MS. POLK: Thank you, Your Honor. Again, I do appreciate the Court's patience with allowing the

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The state's late disclosure was not 5 intentional. It was not conduct that we engaged in knowing it to be improper and prejudicial. The 6 state did not possess or exhibit an indifference to the danger of a mistrial. And there is no reasonable likelihood that the late disclosure affected the jury's verdict or denied the defendant 01 17 39PM 10 01 17 43PM 11 a fair trial. 01 17 45PM 12

Again, going back to the law, Your Honor, to warrant a new trial the defendant must show that the prosecutorial misconduct were not just errors. And, again, the cases are clear that there is a distinction between errors and prosecutorial misconduct and that the two are not synonymous.

case that the state's late disclosure of the email

gives rise to prosecutorial misconduct causing a

The Arizona Supreme Court has drawn that important distinction in the State versus Minnitt case, which I cited in our response, and which is found at 203 Ariz. 431, wherein the Court stated there is, quote, an important distinction between simple prosecutorial error, such as an isolated misstatement or loss of temper, and misconduct that is so egregious that it raises concerns over the

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state to make a full record on each of these incidents that have been alleged by the defense as prosecutorial misconduct.

When we broke before lunch, Your Honor, we were talking about the issue of the late disclosure by the state of the Haddow email. And, again, that's an issue that the state never tried to claim was anything other than an error. We never made excuses for our oversight and not timely disclosing the email.

Once we realized we had not disclosed it, we disclosed it. As the Court knows, the state did not hide it. We did not shred it. We did not destroy it. We did not try to argue to this court that we had no obligation to disclose it.

We did what a prosecutor must do, which was we disclosed it and accepted the consequences imposed by the Court. That late disclosure of the Haddow email is an error that I am not proud of. But I am proud, Your Honor, of the fact that the state promptly disclosed it when we found it and that we owned up to that error.

Again, the test under the Trani case and the other cases that I've cited to the Court are not met here in finding now at this juncture in the Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

integrity and the fundamental fairness of the trial 2 itself.

Prosecutorial misconduct is not merely the result of legal error, negligence, mistake or insignificant impropriety, but taken as a whole 6 must amount to intentional conduct, which the prosecutor knows to be improper and prejudicial, and which he or she pursues for an improper purpose 9 with indifference to a significant resulting danger 01 18 59PM 10 of mistrial. That test is simply not met here with respect to the Haddow email or any of the issues 01 19 07PM 12 raised in the defense's motion.

Finally, I would point the Court to State 01 19 12PM 14 versus Aguilar, again cited in our response at 217 D1 19 20PM 15 Ariz, 235 and the following issue that came in that 01 19·21PM 16 case. That case involved a trial in October 2005 where the prosecutor failed to disclose a ballistics report. When the prosecutor was near the end of his case, he realized he had not disclosed the ballistics report, and he disclosed

The Court on review looks at the test set forth in Poole versus Superior Court, which is the standard that I cited for the Court. And the Court noted the following: That the report was disclosed Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

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after the trial had commenced and close to the end of the prosecutors case, that the prosecutor then suggested a short continuance or mistrial to cure the lack of disclosure. And the prosecutor argued a legally incorrect argument with respect to the report in several respects.

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On review, the Court in Aguilar -- and this was a court of appeals in Arizona -- at page 239 stated the following: Although the failure to timely discover and disclose the report was entirely attributable to the state and the prosecutor's argument was erroneous, the prosecutor's actions do not amount to prosecutorial misconduct.

State versus Trani, cited in our response -- and the cite is 200 Ariz, 383 -specifically provides that the Court shall look to the objective factors in determining whether the prosecutor acted intentionally, knowing his conduct to be improper and in the pursuit of the improper purpose without regard to the possibility of mistrial.

And the Court in the Trani case lists the following objective factors that the Court should consider in determining whether prosecutorial

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misconduct occurred. Those factors include the situation in which the prosecutor found himself, the evidence of actual knowledge and intent, and any other factors which may give rise to an appropriate inference or conclusion, and the prosecutor's own explanation of his own knowledge and intent.

Your Honor, clearly in this case there has been no harm that has been shown or prejudice as a result of the state's late disclosure of the Haddow email. The Court at the time dealt with the issue appropriately and in an immediate fashion. The Court found that there was a Brady violation. The Court suspended our trial for several days in order to give the defense time to interview Mr. Haddow and hire their own expert if they wanted to.

And, in fact, the defense interviewed Mr. Haddow on April 15th of 2011. In that interview they confirmed with Mr. Haddow directly that he had not ever been hired by the state, that the state had not paid him any money. He confirmed that Mr. Haddow had contacted the state initially and not the other way around. And he confirmed to the defense that the state told him directly that

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we had concerns with his qualifications. At that time the defense exercised the various remedies offered by the Court, chose not to call Mr. Haddow as a witnesses at trial or call other experts specifically on that topic.

What they did do instead was cross-examine witnesses as the Court permitted on the issue of the Haddow email. Specifically, they made mention of Mr. Haddow's report in their 01 23 09PM 10 cross-examination of Debra Mercer and Michael Hamilton. They questioned Detective Diskin regarding the late disclosure of the report and the 01 23 19PM 13 Court's finding of a Brady violation and sanctions.

In the state's opinion, they used the issue to suggest the state was hiding information from the jury. And the Court will recall that I objected, and there was lengthy oral argument on that issue.

And in response the state questioned Detective Diskin regarding what he had told the defense attorneys about carbon dioxide during his interview and what he learned from the Haddow email regarding carbon dioxide.

Your Honor, at the time, in light of what we believe to be the continued misrepresentation of Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

the contents of the Haddow report in front of jury, 01 23 56PM

you will recall that we filed a motion requesting to call Mr. Haddow as a witness and that the Court

denied that motion and precluded us from calling 01 24 06PM 5 Mr. Haddow.

6 In fact, on April 25 of 2011, the defense filed a motion to exclude the testimony of Rick 7 01 24 14PM Haddow. And in that motion the Court will recall 01 24 17PM g that the defense conceded that Mr. Haddow was not 01 24 24PM 10 qualified as an expert, which was the very reason 01 24 27PM 11 why the state had withdrawn him as a witness.

01 24 31PM 12 I'll quote from that motion where they 01 24 32PM 13 stated that, quote, serious questions exist as to 01 24 38PM 14 Mr. Haddow's qualifications. And, quote 01 24 42PM 15 Mr. Haddow's opinions include matters for which he has no qualifications at all, such as the medical 01 24 45PM 16 01 24 48PM 17 condition of participants and the cause of death. 01,2451PM 18 And that comes from page 7, lines 8 to 9, of the

D1 24 55PM 19 defendant's motion to exclude the testimony of Rick 01 24 59PM 20 Haddow. 01 25 00PM 21

In fact, later at trial when the defense questioned their own expert, Dr. Paul, asked him to testify, answer the question as to whether carbon dioxide would pool in a particular area in the sweat lodge, they elicited testimony indicating

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additional information, I believe, that this court can consider now in finding that the late disclosure was harmless error and did not prejudice the defendant.

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And I'm referring to the transcript now from the testimony of Dr. Paul. And this is from June 9 of 2011. And this is the redirect examination of Dr. Paul, who was the defense's medical expert witness.

And I'm referring to page 127 on that testimony on that day. And the question from Ms. Do was, so if people are breathing in a closed container and oxygen is being reduced and carbon dioxide is increased, what would you expect the carbon dioxide to do in terms of how it would spread out, for example, in a sweat lodge structure assuming it's a closed container?

And the answer from Dr. Paul was, it should be equally distributed.

I bring that testimony to the Court's attention because I believe the Court should consider that additional information that was learned at trial from the defense's own expert. His opinion was that carbon dioxide -- apparently his opinion was that carbon dioxide would not pool, Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

that it would be equally distributed throughout the sweat lodge, which would contradict the information set forth in Mr. Haddow's email.

But I bring that to the Court's attention because I believe, in the Court's determination, that the late disclosure of the email was harmless and did not prejudice the defendant. I believe the Court should consider the opinion of the defense's own expert, who contradicts the opinion that was set forth in the Rick Haddow email.

This court appropriately addressed the issue of the late disclosure of the Haddow email at the time of the disclosure. This court applied appropriate sanction and a remedy. And there is no evidence that the late disclosure affected the jury's verdict or denied the defendant a fair trial, which is the testifying prosecutorial misconduct or cumulative effect therefrom.

In fact, in its minute entry dated May 9 of 2011, wherein this court denied the defense's request for further sanctions against the state, this court correctly noted that the defendant chose not to call Haddow as its own witness for purposes of presenting any exculpatory information contained in the report, that the defense does not wish to

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obtain another expert witness to address any issue 1 involving sweat lodge construction. And issues concerning the potential significance of carbon 3 dioxide and the location of participants in the sweat lodge have been known to the parties for 5 6 months prior to the commencement of the trial. That's from the Court's minute entry dated May 9 of 2011. 9

Again, I bring that to the Court's attention to consider the issue of whether prejudice resulted or whether, in fact, this was harmless error by the state, which I believe that it was.

01 28 47PM 13 01 28 48PM 14 The Court having granted a continuance to allow the defense attorneys to interview Mr. Haddow and call their own expert on the issue if they so chose; the defendant having argued and conceded the lack of qualifications of Mr. Haddow to render the opinions; the defense having questioned trial witnesses about the email suggesting that the state was withholding information from the jury; the 01 29 14PM 22 defense having told the jury about the late disclosure and about sanctions, having used the word "Brady" without permission of the Court and having presented trial testimony through their own

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expert, Dr. Paul, that they would not expect carbon

dioxide to Poole inside the sweat lodge all point

to the fact that the defendant cannot now arque

4 that he was harmed by the late disclosure of the

5 Haddow email.

I cited the Court already to State versus Roque, which, I believe, provides an excellent 01 29 43PM framework for the Court to consider and analyze all 8 01 29 46PM the alleged incidents within which the State versus 9

Roque case -- it's from 2006. I know the Court is 01 29 55PM 10

D1 29 57PM 11 familiar with it from the issues in the case.

01 30 01PM 12 But in that case the Arizona Supreme 01 30 02PM 13 Court found the state's failure to disclose the 01 30 04PM 14 extent of the state's expert testimony on the 01 30 07PM 15 central issue in a capital murder case was they 01 30 12PM 16 found that that was error.

> But during trial the trial court had found the failure to disclose the testimony was not a disclosure violation but nonetheless proposed a recess to allow the defense to interview the expert, which is what happened here. In the Roque case the defense declined to do so.

01 30 29PM 22 01 30 32PM 23 But on review, the Arizona Supreme Court 01 30 33PM 24 found that the state had engaged in inappropriate 01 30 36PM **25** contact in not disclosing the extent of the expert Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

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istruction and reminding the jury

Those are the three errors that the state

that the attorneys' comments are not evidence.

has made in this trial. We have conceded and

otherwise. All three errors were appropriately

dealt with at the time. And under the tests set

cases I cited to the Court, none of those three

misconduct. None of them were engaged in

them resulted in denying the defendant a fair

the defense has alleged constitute prosecutorial

opportunity to make a full record of each of those

misconduct. And, again, I appreciate the

errors rise to the level of prosecutorial

forth in Trani and Hughes and Roque and the other

intentionally for an improper purpose, and none of

There are still 28 other incidents that

admitted all three errors and never tried to argue

witness's proposed trial testimony but found that the trial court had imposed appropriate sanctions and noted that the defense had refused to accept those sanctions.

And so in the Roque case the supreme court found that there was no reason to grant a new trial, denied it, as I suggest the Court should do in this case as well.

The third error that the state made and that we have readily conceded, Your Honor, occurred during my closing arguments during the guilt phase. And that's when I had played for the jury Exhibit 743, which is the audio clip containing the words of Kirby Brown. That audio clip had been admitted by the Court during our guilt phase. It had been played for the jury, but it had been admitted for a limited purpose.

When I played it in my closing, I erroneously argued to the jury that they could consider that audio clip for what it told them about Kirby's frame of mind as she entered the sweat lodge. That went beyond what the Court had admitted that audio clip for.

That was objected to at the time by the defense. We immediately admitted our error,
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o134436M 20 The first one of those incidents which
o13441M 21 the state submits is not error of any kind is set
o13445M 22 forth on page 4 to 5 of the defendant's motion for
o13446M 23 new trial. And it's captioned "The December 14

the limiting

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or 34 55594 24 meeting." Or perhaps I've captioned that.
Or 34 55994 25 But I'll quote from page 4 of the

But I'll quote from page 4 of the Mina G Hunt (928) 554-8522

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1 Your Honor. We pulled out the jury instruction2 that the Court had read for the jury at the time it

3 was first played for them. And it was clear that

4 It had been admitted for the limited purpose

5 pertaining, as I recall, the -- pertaining to the

6 defendant.

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At that time, then, the state admitted the error. The Court upon defendant's request again read to the jury the limiting instruction that was read when they first heard that audio clip. So any error was immediately cured by this court's action. And the Court reminded the jury, as you did many times throughout the trial, that the lawyers' comments are not evidence.

The State versus Scott case, which we cited in the brief, which is an appellate decision in Arizona from 1975, specifically holds that the Court's instruction to the jury can cure an error. And I quote, the trial court's timely corrective measures were sufficient to prevent the prosecutor's remarks from influencing the jury.

And I would submit, Your Honor, that that error at the time it was made was appropriately and speedily, in fact, immediately addressed by the Court. And it was corrected by reading to the jury

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1 defendant's motion, line 7 to 11, where the -- it

2 is written in the defense's motion, quote, that the

3 state, quote, insisted frivolously that this

or 35 1094 4 meeting, referring to the December meeting between

5 the prosecutors, the medical examiners and the

6 investigators -- the state insisted frivolously

7 that this meeting, including the fact of this

or 35 24m 8 occurrence, the names of those who attended and the

9 information provided to the state's testifying

o1 35 29PM 10 expert medical witnesses was somehow protected by

oi 35 33PM 11 work-product privilege, close quote.

The state takes issue with that

or 305 3379M 13 statements, Your Honor. That's not a correct

or 305 3399M 14 statement of the issue. And I would like to

or 305 429M 15 explain. First of all, there is absolutely no

or 35 4894 **16** misconduct by the state with regard to that

or 35 500M 17 meeting. And this court has never made such a

01 35 52PM 18 finding.

There was a good-faith argument that the state had that our notes and our PowerPoint from that meeting were work-product protected. We brought the issue or we responded to the issue when the defense filed a motion. We litigated the issue in good faith. And doing so does not -- because the Court ruled against us does not somehow converted.

the Court ruled against us does not somehow convert Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

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a good-faith legal position that the state had into prosecutorial misconduct.

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prosecutor's notes.

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The sentence that I just read to you from page 4 of the defendant's motion contains a number of misstatements. First of all, it is absolutely false that the state ever withheld the fact of the existence of the meeting, as is written. It's false that we ever withheld the names of who was there. And it's false that we withheld information provided to the medical examiners.

In the pretrial interviews of Dr. Mosley and Detective Diskin, the defense attorneys were told who was at the meeting, where it was held, what was discussed, that there was a discussion among the medical examiners about whether to call the deaths heat stroke or hyperthermia and that the cause of death was discussed. That was all provided to the defense attorneys through those interviews of Dr. Mosley and Detective Diskin before the issue came to the Court for decision about what the state had to further disclose.

But it's absolutely false to say that the state withheld that information when a review of the transcript of the interviews of Dr. Mosley and Dr. Dickson clearly shows that we did not withhold Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

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that information.

What the state objected to was the production of the PowerPoint that was played at the meeting. And we objected to the production of our prosecutor's notes as well as questions about theories and conclusions of prosecutors that we believed was our work production.

Legal dispute for this court was whether the defense attorneys were entitled to the prosecutor's notes from the meeting and whether they were entitled to a copy of that PowerPoint presentation that was prepared to facilitate the sheriff's office presentation of the case to those present at the meeting.

As I've just said, the state had a good-faith basis for our belief that the material was work product. The issue came to the Court, and the Court issued a minute entry on September 20, 2010. And, in fact, in the Court's minute entry, the Court did not address the state's position that it was work production at all because the Court found, pursuant to the State versus Roque case, that there were other reasons requiring the state to turn over the PowerPoint as well as the

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cifically, the Court found that the 01 38 40PM 2 medical examiners at the meeting considered the 3 information presented at the meeting, that the 01 38 47PM meeting was not recorded and that the state therefore had to disclose any notes we had summarizing oral communications by the medical 6 7 examiners.

> And then the Court ordered that we comply with all the requests that the defense attorneys had made of us in a letter dated May 24, 2010. The state then fully complied with the Court's order.

01 39 12PM 12 The defense attorneys received the 01 39 14PM 13 PowerPoint. They received any prosecutor and staff 01 39 17PM 14 notes. And they proceeded to interview anyone who was at the meeting that they chose to interview. 01 39 22PM 15 They received full disclosure of everything that 01 39 25PM 16 01 39 28PM 17 the Court ordered and full access to asking 01 39 31PM 18 subsequent witnesses about the meeting.

Again, the state had a good-faith legal basis for our legal argument that our notes and PowerPoint were work protected. And that's what the rules of procedure are about, the rule that allows a party to bring an issue to the Court's attention and for the Court to rule.

> But to argue somehow now that our Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

1 good-faith basis and the fact that it came to the 2 Court for a decision when that's what the rules contemplate, that somehow that's error, let alone 3 prosecutorial misconduct, is simply not supported 5 by the law or the facts.

6 And then, finally, the defendant has 7 never shown any harm nor can any harm be shown by 8 this legal dispute. The legal dispute was resolved well before trial. Full disclosure of the 01 40 20PM 10 contested items were made and full access to the witnesses were made.

01 40 25PM 12 There can be no argument whatsoever that 01 40 29PM 13 somehow that legal dispute between the parties 01 40 33PM 14 denied the defendant a fair trial or otherwise 01 40 35PM 15 permeated the atmosphere of the trial.

> This is an issue, Your Honor, that the defense has alleged constitutes prosecutorial misconduct. But in the argument set forth in their motion, they cite no legal support whatsoever that that good-faith dispute somehow becomes error or prosecutorial misconduct.

01 41:00PM 21 01 41 08PM 22 I would just like to make a record, 01 41 10PM 23 Your Honor. I won't go into details. But Trial 01 41 13PM 24 Exhibit 683, which is the May 21, 2010, interview 01 41 19PM **25** of Dr. Mosley, has Dr. Mosley answering all of the Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

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questions that were asked at that time about who was present at the meeting, what was discussed, what was in the PowerPoint, that the medical examiners discussed cause of and manner of death, heat stroke versus hyperthermia, and Dr. Mosley's opinion that it was the same thing. Likewise, in Detective Diskin's interview

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Detective Diskin also answered questions as to the date, location, identity of the participants, what was discussed and whether participants took notes. I just wanted to make a record that all that information had been given to the defense in those two interviews.

of June 16, 2010 -- and that's Exhibit 25 --

Exhibit 625, which is Detective Diskin's interview by the defense, contained his explanation to defense attorneys during his interview about the purpose of the meeting, that he presented the PowerPoint to the participants offering what the investigation had uncovered. He explained that the medical examiners had engaged in conversation among themselves and that there was a debate among the medical examiners about whether to call it heat stroke or hyperthermia but that they had different reasons for using different terminology but it

defense argued at trial and presented testimony in 1 support of their position that there is a

difference. But my point is to make a record that 3

4 the information that was being given to the state at the time was the doctor's opinion that heat 5

stroke versus hyperthermia, that there was no 6 difference and that it was just a difference in 7

wording.

And that is, in fact, what Detective Diskin, then, when he was interviewed -and that's set forth in Exhibit 625 at page 35 where he responded -- when he was asked about the meeting and this issue, he responded, there was a debate on whether or not to call it "heat stroke" or "hyperthermia," which appeared to be the same thing but they had different reasons for using different terminology.

The third statement I'd like to address that is in the defendant's motion for new trial is still under that same caption, the December 14 meeting. And it's on page 4, lines 20 -- line 26. And it goes on to page 5, line 1. And this is a quote. It says, quote, worse. The fact is the state was withholding information relied upon by the medical examiners in reaching their conclusion,

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appeared to be the same thing.

Under that same caption in the defendant's pleadings, again referring to the December 14 meeting, on page 4 of defendant's motion for new trial, lines 23 through 25, it's written in their motion, quote, the evidence is that the medical examiners did disagree with each other regarding the cause of death and that part of the meeting's purpose was to resolve that controversy.

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This is an issue that I know the Court is familiar with, as the medical examiner witnesses were cross-examined at trial about heat stroke versus hyperthermia. I just want to make a record that in Dr. Mosley's defense interview -- and that's trial Exhibit 683. The interview was on May 21, 2010 -- lines 21 -- or page 21, lines 2 to 6, that Ms. Do questioned Dr. Mosley.

Quote, okay. So then if you can explain to me what is the disagreement with the phrase "heat stroke" as compared to "hyperthermia."

Dr. Mosley: It's wording. Ms. Do: Just wording? Dr. Mosley: Yeah.

I understand, Your Honor, that the Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

1 and the state knew it.

> 2 Again, Your Honor, I appreciate the 3 opportunity to make a record to clear up what I 4 believe to be misstatements set forth in the motion. I don't believe there is any basis in fact 6 for that statement, as the state never withheld any 7 information.

The Court knows that the PowerPoint, according to Detective Diskin was a summary of the investigation, and the Court knows that all of the police reports that the detective had summarized in that PowerPoint as well as medical records were made available to the defense attorneys.

And then the fourth statement still made under that same caption is on page 4 of defendant's motion. And this is lines 1 to 4. It says, quote, worse still, that information, a slanted PowerPoint presentation compiled by Detective Diskin, contained material inaccuracies including the false assertion that a prior sweat lodge participant, Daniel P., had been diagnosed with heat stroke. And then the reference is to generally the trial transcript of 3/31/11 at page 207.

Your Honor, the state takes issue with

01 46 56PM 25 that statement. I don't want to belabor this Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

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point. But, again, I appreciate the opportunity to make a full record. And I feel it's necessary to address that statement in particular because I don't think it's fair to the reputation of Detective Diskin to leave that statement as it's written uncontested.

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I don't believe there is any basis for the statement that the PowerPoint was slanted. And, in fact, in the defendant's motion they offer no evidence to support that statement. In fact, it was a well-balanced presentation.

I want to make a record of the fact that Detective Diskin had been told by Daniel Pfankuch that he had been diagnosed with heat stroke. And that has been disclosed to the defense. That was disclosed as Bates 0286. We disclosed the Yavapai

01 47 57PM 17 County Sheriff's Office supplemental report, 01 47 59PM 18 No. 65. And that was disclosed actually at EDC,

Your Honor, so very early on in this case.

And that Bates stamp 0286 revealed -- and this was provided to the defense early on -- that's the summary of the interview of Daniel Pfankuch by Detective Diskin. And that interview occurred on October 31st of 2009.

> And in that summary, which the defense Mina G Hunt (928) 554-8522

paramedic report reveals -- this is the paramedic 1

who responded in October of 2005 to the Daniel

Pfankuch incident. And I'll just read a couple 3 lines. It says -- this is an interview with Daniel

Pfankuch's wife. She stated that when he came out, the patient was acting aggressive and strange for

him. She stated that he was trying to --7

MR. KELLY: Your Honor, excuse me. Judge, this is way beyond the scope of the record in this trial, and it is not part of the record. Ms. Polk is not making a record. In order for there to be a record, there would need to be an evidentiary hearing.

So we're making reference to hearsay statements relating to documents which are not part of this record.

And I know she said three hours, but if she's going to address 31 concerns, we're only at No. 4. And we've been in this for a couple hours.

THE COURT: Ms. Polk, you may continue.

01 51 10PM 21 MS. POLK: Thank you, Your Honor. And I'll 01 51 11PM 22 just make a note that this is part of the record.

01 51 13PM 23 It was admitted. It's Trial Exhibit 257.

> And as I was reading, she stated he was trying to do handstands and wanted to fight with Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

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1 everyone. He then passed out and could not be aroused. A bystander stated that she checked his pulse, which was racing, so she decided to call 4

5 The patient was in the middle of a crowd 01 51 36PM of people being held up by him. His eyes were 6 rolled back in his head, and he was unresponsive. 01 51 41PM 7

And then the paramedic's own observations are that 01 51 43PM

01 51 46PM 9 the eyes were rolled back in the head, not 01 51 48PM 10 responsive and that he -- the patient was moved to

01 51 52PM 11 a gurney, then to ambulance for assessment and that

01 51 55PM 12 they were unable to arouse the patient for a few

01 51 57PM 13 minutes.

01 51 58PM 14 Your Honor -- and I'm not trying to 01:51:59PM 15 quibble with any of the Court's rulings at trial.

01 52 05PM 16 I do want to make a record, though, responding

01 52 09PM 17 directly to statements that are made in the

01 52 12PM 18 defendant's motion. And I quoted for the Court the 01 52 15PM 19

page and quoted the exact line in the defendant's 01 52 19PM 20 motion where they suggested that the PowerPoint

01 52 22PM 21 compiled by Detective Diskin included the false D1 52 25PM 22 assertion that a prior sweat lodge participant,

01 52 32PM 23 Daniel P., had been diagnosed with heat stroke.

01 52 35PM 24 MR. KELLY: Judge, I apologize for 01 52 39PM 25 interrupting. The argument, Exhibit 257, is not Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

had at the time going back to EDC, quote -- that report says, I asked Daniel what the hospital told him was wrong with him. Daniel said, heat stroke and severe dehydration. And so it's based on that, then, that the detective put that in the PowerPoint.

The defense interviewed Detective Diskin. Again, I've already talked about the interview that occurred on June 16, 2010. And that was marked as Trial Exhibit 625. And on page 51, lines 8 through 22, the defense asked Detective Diskin what he understood Daniel Pfankuch had been diagnosed with.

And in that interview as well, that's

exactly what Detective Diskin told the defense. Quote, that it was some type of heat-related illness, but I don't know -- I remember Mr. Pfankuch told me that he was diagnosed with heat stroke. And I don't remember if that's what the medical records said or not.

Also part of the record in this case is Trial Exhibit 257, which is the paramedic report dated October 15 of 2005 pertaining to the 9-1-1 call to attend to Daniel Pfankuch. And that was provided to the defense at Bates 2214.

> This is Trial Exhibit 257. And that Mina G Hunt (928) 554-8522

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MS. POLK: Your Honor, I agree. And I apologize. It was admitted at the 404(b) hearing. I'll have to get the Court's -- I believe it was admitted at the 404(b) hearing. If it wasn't, I'll stand corrected.

Your Honor, on this issue I'm just trying to make a record that when Detective Diskin compiled that PowerPoint presentation, he was relying on information that Daniel Pfankuch directly told him. And then there is that paramedic report that seems to substantiate the same thing.

I'm not trying to ask the Court to revisit any issues. I'm just trying to make a record of what I believe the facts in the case support and address statements made directly in the defendant's motion.

The bottom line, Your Honor, as regards to that statement is that the Court knows that no testimony about what happened in 2005 ever came to the jury. So the defendant can show no harm in any way from the inclusion of that statement in the PowerPoint presentation back at the December meeting.

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And that seems to be the argument that's being made here is that somehow because that statement was in the PowerPoint, that would be grounds for a new trial based on prosecutorial misconduct.

On the final analysis whether or not there was any harm resulting from that good-faith legal dispute over the defendant's right to the prosecutor's notes and the PowerPoint presentation from the December meeting, I would submit to the Court that there is no harm. First of all, no error. And, secondly, even if the Court were to find error, no harm whatsoever resulting in the denial of a fair trial to the defendant.

The Court did not allow any testimony from 2005 to be presented to the jury. The defense attorneys made use of that meeting and the legal controversy in front of the jury. During the trial the defense repeatedly referred to what he characterized as a secret meeting during the examination of Dr. Lyon and Detective Diskin.

And then in closing argument the defense emphasized the secret meeting during the guilt phase. The Court will recall that Mr. Li talked about how in America we don't have secret meetings.

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And maybe ryou're in charge of Seal Team Six and you're going to capture and kill a terrorist,

3 that's a good idea for a secret meeting, et cetera.

And we quoted from the defendant's argument. 5 In summary, I believe that what is set 01 55 27PM 6 forth in the motion misrepresents the facts 01 55 30PM surrounding the dispute over the December 14 7 meeting and the nature of the PowerPoint. On this 8 issue the defense cites no legal support for their 01 55 38PM argument that the state's good-faith assertion of 01 55 41PM 10 the work-product privilege was somehow misconduct. 01 55 44PM 11 They can show no harm, as all the information was 01 55 47PM 12 01 55 51PM 13 subsequently disclosed and then none of it admitted 01 55 53PM 14 at trial.

And then, finally, the defense did use the controversy over their access to the notes in the PowerPoint when they cross-examined witnesses and argued to the jury.

The next section that the defense argues in support of their motion for a new trial, I believe they captioned bad-faith positions by the state in the jury selection. That's set forth on page 6 of their motion.

And, essentially, they allege that the state did not seek to facilitate the selection of a Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

jury that would be fair and impartial; that wesought to strike for cause the one juror who

3 understood that the defendant is presumed innocent;

o1 56 47PM 4 that in voir dire that we asked the jury whether

5 the defendant and the state would start on an equal

orsessee 6 playing field and that that was misconduct; that we

 $_{\scriptsize \scriptsize 0.1.5656PM}$ 7 moved for the Court's reconsideration of the

8 Court's striking of three jurors, who had informed

 $_{\scriptsize \scriptsize 01570294}$ 9 the Court that media exposure would interfere with

on 57 000M 10 their ability to be fair and impartial, which we

o15708PM 11 did, but somehow that that is misconduct.

or 57 1094 12 And they argue in the motion that we

erroneously argued that the state has a
constitutional due-process right against a criminal
defendant or that the state can be a victim of
structural error.

And I would just like to briefly touch on each of those. I don't believe any of those are error, Your Honor. I'd like to make a quick record on each of them.

The first issue was that we did not seek to facilitate the selection of a juror that would be fair and impartial. There is no truth to that and there is no evidence offered by the defense in support of that allegation.

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The second is that we sought to strike for cause the one juror who understood the defendant is presumed to be innocent. The defense in the motion offered no citation to the record. We do not know who that juror is that they're referring to. But the state never moved to strike any juror simply because that juror stated they understood that a defendant is presumed to be innocent. In fact, all of the jurors were instructed, as they always are, that the defendant is presumed to be innocent.

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There is simply no error in that regard nor any record or citation to a record by the defense to support that incident as an error.

The defense says that the state erred when we asked the jury in voir dire whether the defendant and the state would start on an equal playing field. They don't cite any legal authority nor any cases to support that argument or the argument that somehow that's an incorrect question to ask of the jury.

The closest case that we could find is the State versus Blackman, case cited in our response at 201 Ariz. 527. And in that case a prospective juror stated he would be looking for Mina G. Hunt. (928) 554-8522

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reasons to find the defendant not guilty and would not be as objective as he would like to be. He also stated that if testimony conflicted, he would resolve it in favor of defendant. And the Court -- the trial Court had excused that juror for cause, and the court of appeals upheld that.

But that's clearly an example of how the parties are not starting on an equal playing field in the mind of a prospective juror. I don't know. I don't recall the defendant even objecting at the time to that question by Mr. Hughes. But there is no legal support at all nor any reasonable argument that can be made that that somehow is an objectionable question of the jury.

The defense has urged the Court to consider the state's act in filing our motion for reconsideration when the Court had struck three jurors early on based on the written questionnaire. We did file that motion. We have a right to file a motion. And we certainly have a right to refer to the rules and ask that trials proceed according to the rules.

We had objected at the time. The Court considered our motion for reconsideration, did not grant it, but from their forward did allow oral

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voir dire. There is simply no legal support for the argument that our filing a motion for reconsideration is somehow error let alone misconduct. And I would ask that -- the Court to find that that is simply without merit.

The defense next argues in the motion that the state erroneously argued that the state has a constitutional due-process right against a criminal defendant or that the state can be a victim of structural error.

I think they are flat out wrong in that argument. And they don't, again, point to any part of the record to show the state making that specific argument. What we did argue in our motion for reconsideration was the State versus Anderson case, which clearly provided that all parties are entitled to have the rules of criminal procedure fully and fairly enforced. And, in fact, the Court did grant the relief we were requesting with respect to the prospective jurors.

Requesting that the parties comply with the rules of criminal procedure at any stage of a criminal trial cannot be characterized as misconduct. And, again, that incident alleged in the motion to be misconduct should -- is without

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merit and should not be considered by this court.

On page 7 of the defendant's motion, they refer to, quote, Brady violations. And they make a statement, again, without any basis to support this statement. This statement is made on page 7, lines 5 to 6, of the motion. They wrote, quote, there is simply no telling what else the state did not disclose.

There is no basis in fact in the record or anywhere else for the defense to make that statement. As the Court knows, we have disclosed in this case over 8,000 pages of supplemental disclosures. The defense interviewed many of the state's witnesses, visited the sheriff's office evidence storage facility for a full day. The detective pulled out everything they wanted to see and subsequently made copies of many, many documents. The state has complied with our Brady obligations. And the Court should disregard that and find that that's without merit as well.

The defense argues that the state violated a Brady obligation to disclose certain information about Rick Ross, who was one the state's listed expert witnesses, who we decided later not to call at trial.

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And as noted in the derendant's motion, Mr. Ross had been disclosed as an expert witness. And the state had disclosed his resume, and we have provided notice of his prior felony conviction. The defendant claims that we committed a Brady violation when we did not disclose information relating to Rick Ross's, quote, violent deprogramming activity. At the defendant's request, we made

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Mr. Ross available for an interview. And during that interview the defense questioned him extensively regarding his past history, including what they characterize as his violent deprogramming activity.

And until that interview, Your Honor, the state had no information relating to those activities, which occurred in the late 1980's or 1990s. It's not clear why in the defendant's motion for mistrial they believed that the state had that information in our possession or control. We did not, and there is no evidence to suggest otherwise.

As the Court knows, Brady and Rule 15 apply to information in the state's possession or control. And evidence is Brady and material only Mina G Hunt (928) 554-8522

support the ne state disregarded any Brady obligation in this regard.

3 Assuming for the sake of argument that there somehow was a Brady violation, the defendant can show no harm resulting. The defendant's argument is that the state learned on February 25, 6 7 that Dr. Blum, from the lab, had concerns regarding the validity of the test that the lab had done on the victims' blood for organophosphates and that we 10 did not disclose those concerns until March 2 and, 02 06 10PM 11 therefore, that we disregarded our Brady 02 08 12PM 12 obligation.

> This is simply not true. And the record does not support the argument in defendant's motion that the state disregarded any Brady obligation in this regard.

02 06 28PM 17 The short summary of our response to this 02:06:30PM 18 incident or suggestion of error or prosecutorial 02 06 36PM 19 misconduct is that February 25 to March 2 is a 02:06:39PM 20 period of five days, two of which were the weekend. February 25 was a Friday, and we were in trial. We 02:06:43PM 21 02 06 47PM 22 had two working days to follow up on Dr. Blum's 02:06:50PM **23** concern while we were preparing for opening 02 06 53PM 24 statements to begin on Tuesday March 1.

On Wednesday, March 2, we hand delivered Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

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if there is a reasonable probability that had the evidence been disclosed to the defendant, the result of the proceeding would have been different. Clearly there is no Brady issue with regard to Rick Ross.

It's also clear that no prejudice could

have resulted to the defendant when the record shows that the defense had the opportunity and did a full interview of Mr. Ross prior to trial, that they clearly knew about information that, in fact, the state did not know about at the time. They had that in their possession at the time of the interview. And in any event, the state did not call Mr. Ross. So that there can be absolutely no prejudice resulting with issues.

That's another issue, Your Honor, that the state -- that the defense lists in their motion as prosecutorial misconduct, which, I believe, there is simply no record and no support of error let alone prosecutorial misconduct.

On page 9 of the defendant's motion, they allege that the state disregarded Brady obligations in connection with our testing of the victims'

02 05 32PM 24 blood for the presence of organophosphates. Again,

02:05:38PM **25** I believe there is no basis in the record to

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a letter to the defense attorneys outlining

Dr. Blume's concerns. It's simply unfounded to suggest our actions in this regard constitutes a

disregard for our Brady obligations. 02 07-08PM

5 It's also clear, Your Honor, that the defendant suffered no prejudice from the state's 6 delay from February 25 until March 2 in notifying the defendant that Dr. Blume had concerns about the 8 9 validity of the test.

02 07 26PM 10 THE COURT: Ms. Polk, just to clear up one 02 07 29PM 11 thing in terms of chronology, the disclosure 02:07 32PM 12 happened after Mr. Li completed his opening; 02 07 35PM 13 correct?

02 07 35PM 14 MS. POLK: Yes, it did, Your Honor. THE COURT: You may continue.

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MS. POLK: And I'll just make a note that it 02 07 39PM 17 was in Mr. Li's opening that he -- the state first 02 07 42PM 18 learned that organophosphates was going to be a 02 07 44PM 19 defense.

02 07 52PM **20** In fact, as the Court knows, the state 02'07 54PM 21 did not know of the organophosphate defense at all 02 07 58PM 22 until we interviewed Dr. Paul on January 31 of 2011, 16 days prior to the start of the trial,

02 08 03PM 23 02:08:06PM 24 and that following that interview the state

92 DE DEPM 25 requested that the blood samples of Kirby Brown and

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2 February 4 of 2011, the state disclosed to the defense a faxed transmittal letter from 02 08 20PM Detective Diskin to Cindy Ross at the Yavapai 4 5 County Medical Examiner's Office requesting she 6 send specimens from James Shore and Kirby Brown to 02 08 30PM 7 the lab for testing. 02 08 34PM

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James Shore be tested for organophosphates; that on

So accordingly the defense was on notice that the state had requested the test as of February 4, that on February 15 the state received and disclosed the results of the test which had been completed by NMS Labs indicating that no organophosphates had been detected.

We disclosed the results and added a toxicologist from NMS Labs to be identified to our witness list, that on February 23rd of 2011 our office contacted the lab to determine who the appropriate trial witness would be and the process necessary to arrange the appearance at trial.

And then later that day the lab called back, indicated that Dr. Blume wanted to talk about the test results to the prosecutor. And so a telephonic discussion was set for February 25 at 7:00 a.m. That's that Friday, February 25.

Deputy County Attorney Bill Hughes

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in disclosin to the defense Dr. Blume's concerns. 1 2 But assuming just for the sake of argument that

that period of two days, two working days, that we 3 02 10 54PM

took to notify the defendant about Dr. Blume's 4 02 10 58PM 5 concern, assuming for the sake of argument that

6 that can be construed as too long, I believe the 02 11 D7PM 02 11 09PM

7 record is clear that the defendant suffered no 8 prejudice as a result.

9 As the Court knows, the defense had kept the defense of organophosphate poisoning from the 02 11 17PM 10 state. We've been very up front letting both the 02 11 21PM 11 02 11 23PM 12 Court and jury know when and how we learned about 02 11 26PM 13 it. The Court knows that the organophosphates was 02 11 28PM 14 not in the report of Dr. Paul, their expert.

> We have made a record of the state's repeated request to interview Dr. Paul and that we didn't get to interview him until just two weeks before trial started. And we made a record of the fact that we learned of the organophosphate issue only when Mr. Hughes asked Dr. Paul if he had other theories to explain the cause of death of the

At that point the state acted as quickly as possible to follow up on the information. And we notified the defense that we were doing so. So

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conducted the call with Dr. Blume. In fact, we were in the vehicle driving over here for trial and learned of Dr. Blume's concerns relating to the stability of organophosphates in the blood due to the passage of time.

Dr. Blume indicated that the manner in which the specimens were stored could also be a factor. We spent the day in trial here in court. And then the following Monday Ms. Durrer, from my office, contacted Ms. Ross at the medical examiner's office to find out how the blood had been stored and whether additional specimens might have been frozen and preserved. At that time we didn't know how the specimens had been stored.

Ms. Ross then contacted Dr. Blume the same day, Monday, to discuss the possibility of testing for organophosphates and frozen tissue. And Dr. Blume again expressed his concern about the effect of the passage of time regardless of how they were stored, just the effect of passage of time on the stability of the specimens. And then on February 2 we hand delivered a letter to the defense disclosing what Dr. Blume had told us.

I don't believe there is any basis to argue from this record that the state was dilatory Mina G Hunt (928) 554-8522

the moment we set into action the testing, we 02 12 03PM 2 notified the defense that we were doing the 3 testina.

02 12 09PM Secondly, it would appear from the record, Your Honor, that the defense knew all along 02 12 12PM that the results of the state's test for the blood 02 12 14PM 17 months after the death of the victims would not 7 8 be valid.

9 On April 29 of 2011, during oral argument 02 12 27PM 10 Mr. Li told this court he had documentation in his 02 12 30PM 11 file that the toxins would only remain in a 02 12 33PM 12 person's system for three days. And I would refer 02 12 36PM 13 the Court to the trial transcript of 4/29/11. 02 12 42PM 14 page 59, lines 21 to 60.

And, third, the fact that the blood of the victims was not tested during the period that apparently an accurate result was possible was presented to the jury during trial. That was one of the factors ultimately that the defense used to argue in favor of a Willits instruction. And the Court did, in fact, give the jury the Willits instruction.

D2 13 19PM 23 I would refer the Court to the 02 13 2 1PM 24 defendant's request for the Willits instruction 02 13 23PM 25 filed on June 10 of 2011 at page 6 where they

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argued that very fact, that the esting of the decedents' blood samples at a time when organophosphates could still be detected was material and potentially exonerating and used that to get a Willits instruction for the jury.

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So given the above record, Your Honor, I believe the record is clear that the defendant suffered no prejudice from the state's delay. Again, we're talking about February 25 to March 2, a period of five days, two of which are weekend, so from Friday until the following Wednesday to notify the defendant that Dr. Blume had concerns about the stability.

Moving on to the next incident that the defense alleges is prosecutorial misconduct, it's found on page 9 of the defendant's motion, where the -- it is written that the defendant alleges that Dr. Mosley's opinion expressed to the state in March that testing for organophosphates after the significant passage of time would be a waste of money, was Brady material, and the state's failure to disclose it to defendant before their interview of Mosley on April 18 was misconduct.

First of all, Your Honor, there is no legal support cited by the defendant in the motion Mina G Hunt (928) 554-8522

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for new trial that Dr. Mosley's opinion is somehow Brady. Nor is there a legal support for the argument that we had an obligation to disclose that opinion before his interview.

The defense interviewed Dr. Mosley four times prior to his testimony. They interviewed him first on May 21st of 2010; again, on January 6, 2011. They interviewed him on April 18, 2011, and again on April 19, 2011.

I don't believe that any Court would find that that fact scenario described above somehow constitutes a Brady violation. Brady and it's progeny hold that a defendant has due-process right to disclosure of material, exculpatory evidence. And the standard is whether the evidence is material to the issue of guilt or innocence. Evidence is material only if there is a reasonable probability that had the evidence been disclosed to the defendant, the results of the proceeding would have been different.

The defense has not made nor can a record be made nor credible argument be made that the timing within which they learned that Dr. Mosley believed it would be a waste of time to test the victims' blood after 17 months somehow affected the

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outcome of his trial. Because clearly it did not.

2 And the same analysis that I just argued to this court about the state's disclosure of 02 16 41PM 4 Dr. Blume's concerns would also apply to their argument that we had a Brady obligation with regard 5 to Dr. Mosley's opinions. 02 16 50PM

7 First, the information was presented during the cross-examination of Dr. Mosley. The 8 02 17:01PM defendant admitted Exhibit 1001, which is 9 02 17 04PM 02 17 09PM 10 Dr. Mosley's letter or email wherein he uses those words, that he believes it was a waste of time to 02 17 13PM 11 have that blood tested after 17 months. And they 02 17 16PM 12 02 17 19PM 13 examined Dr. Mosley at length regarding its contents. And that's set forth on the trial 02 17 23PM 14 02 17 25PM 15 transcript of May 6, 2011, on page 67. 02 17 32PM 16

The defense examined Dr. Mosley to emphasize to the jury that the state had failed to preserve the blood samples taken when Ms. Neuman was admitted to the Flagstaff Medical Center.

And, third, the argument that I've already made that Mr. Li told this court on April 29, 2011, during oral argument that he had documentation in his file that the toxin would remain in a person's system for three days indicating that that was information that the Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

defense already had.

And then, finally, the defense again used that information to instruct the jury or get an instruction on Willits.

5 Given this record, I don't believe the defendant can show any prejudice in any way by the timing of the state's disclosure of any of the these opinions about organophosphate testing.

The next issue that the defense raises 02 18 30PM 10 and claims as prosecutorial misconduct in the 02 18 32PM 11 motion appears on page 9 of the defendant's motion 02 18 36PM 12 for new trial. And that's where it is alleged that 02 18 41PM 13 the county attorney, me, personally learned 02 18 44PM 14 exculpatory information from Dawn Sy, our DPS 02 18 49PM 15 criminalist, in April of 2011. And it's implied in 02 18 53PM 16 the motion that based on this exculpatory 02 18 58PM 17 information that I allegedly learned that we then 02 19 00PM 18 eliminated her from our witness list.

> I believe the Court knows that that is simply untrue and not supported by the record. First, it's an untenable argument. And the facts do not support any Brady violation. The state had made full disclosure of Dawn Sy's report, her lab notes and everything that the defense had requested of Dawn Sy or the lab well before trial.

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We had made her available early on for a defense interview. When the defense interviewed her, they interviewed her extensively about the lab tests with the state present and apparently interviewed her a second time without the state being present. And then they called her as a trial witness without disclosing to the state ahead of time whatever was said during that second interview when we were not present.

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I think the record is clear that the defense knew when they interviewed Ms. Sy about the organophosphates defense. They chose not to ask her about whether the test she ran would detect organophosphates or pesticides. Yet now they claim the state had a Brady obligation to contact the defense when we asked her in a pretrial preparation context that question. And the answer from Ms. Sy was simply that she did not know.

These facts, Your Honor, under any scenario would never support a finding of a Brady violation. Again, Brady and its progeny specifically focus on the defendant's due-process rights to disclosure of material exculpatory evidence. And the inquiry is whether or not there is a reasonable probability that had the evidence Mina G Hunt (928) 554-8522

been disclosed to the defendant, the result of the proceeding would have been different.

The facts do not support a credible argument that the fact that the DPS crime lab criminalist did not know whether the test she ran could test for organophosphates or poisons -pesticides somehow affected the outcome of this trial because clearly they did not.

Second, in the defendant's motion for mistrial, the nature of the state's conversation with Ms. Sy in April of 2011 is mischaracterized. The purpose of the state's conversation in April with Ms. Sy was pretrial preparation in accordance with the standard procedure of contacting a witness prior to their testifying, to review the scope of their testimony and to introduce the witness to the prosecutor.

It was not unreasonable for the state, by that time aware of the organophosphates defense, to inquire of Ms. Sy whether she could test for them.

The defendant's motion for mistrial also misrepresents the nature of the state's decision not to call Dawn Sy and improperly suggested it to the jury as well. And I believe the Court will recall that the state fully intended to call Ms. Sv

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as a trial w less, that following our conversation with her in April of 2011, we had scheduled her to testify on May 6 of 2011. I believe the Court 3 knows that she came to the courthouse and remained here the entire day waiting to testify.

Dr. Mosley's testimony took longer than

scheduled, and Ms. Sy did not make it to the stand on May 6, 2011. She did have a vacation in Hawaii that was scheduled for the following two weeks. And due to the length of the trial, the limited number of remaining trial days and because the DPS report, as well as Dawn Sy's notes, had already been admitted during the testimony of Detective Diskin and because Dr. Dickson had testified about the chemicals identified in her report, the state decided we no longer needed to call her as a witness.

But it is a false implication in the defendant's motion for mistrial to suggest that we made the decision to withdraw her as a witness because we had somehow learned something from her that was exculpatory. There is no basis for that.

The fact that the state had Ms. Sy drive from Phoenix to the courthouse on May 6 and remain the entire day so she could testify following

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1 Dr. Mosley belies the suggestion that somehow we had learned exculpatory information from her in 2 April, a month before we had her come up to the courthouse and therefore withdrawn her as a 5 witness.

6 We would also note, Your Honor, that the 7 defense used Ms. Sy's report and her notes 8 extensively during trial to argue that there were pesticides present on the tarps that were tested. 02 23 47PM 10 And we would note that the defense had used the 02 23 51PM 11 defendant -- the state's decision not to call 02 23 53PM 12 Ms. Sy to the stand -- had used that information to imply to the jury that the state had attempted to 02 23 56PM 13 02 23 58PM 14 keep Dawn Sy's testimony from the jury.

02 24 04PM 16 Mr. Li's closing arguments, he made the following 02 24 06PM 17 comments relating to the state's failure to call 02 24 08PM 18 Ms. Sy: Why does Mr. Ray, who doesn't work for the 02 24 13PM 19 State of Arizona, doesn't have the resources -- why

I believe the Court will recall in

02 24 15PM 20 is it that Mr. Ray has got to get the state 02 24 18PM 21 employee in here to testify about what she found in

02 24 21PM 22 the labs? 02 24 21PM 23 And then they argue is that how you want

02 24 32PM 24 to your government to work? Or is the answer 02 24 36PM **25** actually that what Dawn Sy had to stay isn't

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helpful to the case for the state. Is it possible that the state didn't call her because Dawn Sy would give you that real possibility that Mr. Ray didn't kill these folks?

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And that occurred June 17, 2011. It's set forth in Exhibit D to the state's motion, the trial transcript at page 60, lines 4 to 61.

In short, Your Honor, there is simply no support in the record that there was any misconduct by the state in that regard and clearly no prejudice to the defendant for the state's nondisclosure of a conversation with Ms. Sy simply telling the state that she didn't know whether or not the lab could test for pesticides.

Moving on to the next issue that the defense has alleged in the motion is grounds for a new trial and was prosecutorial misconduct set forth in the defendant's motion in the section where they talk about civil lawsuits and impeachment evidence, and the defense wrote in the motion that the state, quote, took a cavalier approach to the disclosure of impeachment evidence throughout the trial. That's untrue, Your Honor. There is no record to support that statement.

In support of that argument, they argue Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

March 24 the state filed a motion to 1 02 27 14PM compel the disclosure of the lawsuits that they 02 27 16PM 3 intended to use to impeach trial witnesses. There 02 27 19PM were -- we could find, Your Honor, two discussions that we had with the Court about the lawsuits --5 02 27 27PM one on March 22nd, when the issue came up during 02 27 28 PM 7 the defendant's cross-examination of a witness R using the lawsuit that had not been disclosed to the state. And during a sidebar on March 22nd -- I 02 27 39PM believe it was a sidebar -- I had told the Court I 02 27 43PM 10 02 27 45PM 11 did not know about the lawsuit pertaining to that 02 27 48PM 12 witness, but I made it clear to the Court and D2 27-50PM 13 counsel at the time that we were generally aware 02 27 53PM 14 that lawsuits had been filed.

That conversation has been parsed in the defendant's motion to suggest that I made a misrepresentation to the Court when I said that I was not aware of the lawsuit. There is simply no basis for the defense to advance that as an argument for error let alone prosecutorial misconduct.

The other argument that is made in the defendant's motion is that the state's conduct in objecting to the defendant's failure to disclose the lawsuits that they used to impeach prosecution Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

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in the motion that the state objected to the defendant's failure to disclose lawsuits that they used to impeach prosecution witnesses and that it was error when we moved to compel the defendant to disclose the lawsuits. And they alleged that the state made false statements to this court about the state's knowledge of those lawsuits.

I want to address both of those allegations that are made in the defendant's motion and make a record that both of those are simply unsupported by the record and not true. As the Court will recall, the issue of the use of civil lawsuits first arose during trial during cross-examination of a witness when the defense used a lawsuit that had not been disclosed to the state.

The Court will recall that the state was taken by surprise because we were not aware that the defense intended to impeach the witness with the lawsuit. And, again, it had not been disclosed to us. We objected at the time to the defense's use of the lawsuit to impeach without prior disclosure. And at the time the defense had agreed to withdraw the use of the lawsuit until the issue could be resolved.

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witnesses and that our motion to compel them to
disclose the lawsuits was misconduct. So, again,
they're arguing that our act of filing a motion to
compel and our objection to their failure to
disclose the lawsuits somehow was error and
prosecutorial misconduct. Again, there is no basis
in fact or in law to advance that argument to the
Court.

I would remind the Court that we filed
our motion to compel disclosure of the lawsuit that
the defense intended to use to impeach trial
witnesses the day after we were caught by surprise
by their use of a lawsuit during cross-examination
without prior disclosure.

The defense filed a motion to compel disclosure of Brady material arguing that the state had the obligation to seek out and disclose those lawsuits. And ultimately the Court denied both of those motions. The Court denied the state's motion to compel and the defendant's motion to compel.

The Court denied both of them on April 19.

So to argue now that the state's act in

So to argue now that the state's act in filing those motions or an advance of an argument somehow is misconduct is not supported by the record. And, again, with many of the incidents

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that the defense has alleged are acts of misconduct and prosecutorial misconduct, there is simply no legal support offered to advance their arguments. And this is another one of them.

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As the Court will recall, the defense used the civil complaints filed by participants to impeach numerous witnesses. And I don't want to rehash here the issue, Your Honor, of who had the obligation to disclose, to obtain or disclose. But suffice it to say that the record is clear that the defense had knowledge of and access to those lawsuits and, in fact, used them both in cross-examining the state's witnesses and in arguing to the jury in closing that witnesses had a motive to testify against the defendant.

So assuming for the sake of argument that we had some obligation to seek out lawsuits but again not our possession or control -- but assuming for the sake of argument that we had some sort of obligation, there is just no evidence that the defendant was prejudiced in any way.

On page 11 of defendant's motion for mistrial, the following is stated: They allege, quote, that virtually every week of trial revealed new information the state had failed to disclose Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

timely. This is before trial, close quote.

That is another allegation very sweeping in nature that is simply unsupported by the record. Under that caption the defense cites only two examples after making that broad, sweeping allegation that virtually every week there was new information that we failed to disclose. They cite only two examples claiming that both of those examples are misconduct. And they pertain to interviews that the state did of witnesses after the trial had begun.

The trial lasted almost four months. That's about 16 weeks. And to write in the motion that virtually every week we failed to timely disclose and then give two examples would certainly be an indication that that is simply not supported by the record.

I'll address the two examples that they give in the motion because neither one is grounds to believe any error occurred at all let alone prosecutorial misconduct.

The two examples that the defense cites in the motion are, one, that we interviewed the Hamiltons in March 2011 about their policy against the use of toxins on their property and that we

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interviewed or. Kent in April of 2011. And Dr. Kent, as you will recall, was a Spiritual 3 Warrior participant from 2008.

The motion filed by the defense cites no legal authority whatsoever to support the argument that the state cannot continue to investigate issues as they arise during trial nor does the law prohibit such conduct by the state.

In fact, the law specifically contemplates that parties may use material and information not disclosed seven days prior to trial provided we obtain leave of court. And that's in Rule 15.6(d). That specifically contemplates that new material will arise during trial and lays out the procedure for the parties to file should we wish to use that information in the trial itself.

And with respect to both the Hamiltons and Dr. Kent, two examples advanced in the defendant's motion to somehow illustrate misconduct, we follow that procedure laid out in 15.6. In fact, during trial we filed three motions pursuant to Rule 15.6. The first was on March 14 of 2011 where we sought to use information that we had received the previous week relating to the defendant's unauthorized use of the Samurai Game Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

100 and the Holotropic Breathwork. The Court denied

2 that motion, and we did not use it at trial.

The second motion we filed was -pursuant to 15.6 was March 28 of 2011, when the state filed a motion requesting to use information 6 about the articles of incorporation and annual list 7 for James Ray International that we had received 8 from the Nevada Secretary of State's office. And 9 that request the Court granted.

And then the third motion we filed was on March 24, 2011, when we filed a motion requesting to use information relating to the brands and types of poisons and pesticides used at the Angel Valley Spiritual Retreat Center prior to and during the Spiritual Warrior 2009 event.

In that motion the state informed this court and defendant that based on the defendant's opening statements and questioning of witnesses we were seeking to discover information related to any pesticides or poisons used at Angel Valley Retreat Center. We also informed the parties that we were seeking to discover information relating to the composition of the logs burned to heat the rocks during the October 8, 2009, ceremony.

> And, finally, in that motion we informed Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

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the Court and defendant that in response to an inquiry from the state, that Mrs. Hamilton had sent to the state two emails and 11 photographs relating to this issue.

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And then on March 30, we disclosed a rough draft of Detective Diskin's supplemental report documenting his discussion with the Hamiltons on March 21st of 2011. And the Court granted that motion.

Ultimately the defendant requested an interview with both of the Hamiltons, which was arranged by the state. And following the interview the defendant requested a copy of the notebook that Mr. Hamilton had referred to and brought to that interview. And copies of the notebook were provided to the defense.

Later they requested digital copies of those photographs taken by the Hamiltons in October of 2006, and then they moved to admit those photographs at trial as defense exhibits 882 and 883. And then during the testimony of the Hamiltons the defendant used the exhibits to impeach the credibility of the Hamiltons. But the defendant's argument that the

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Hamiltons' policy on toxins ignores the plain language of 15.6 and ignores this court's ruling after we filed a 15.6 motion wherein the Court granted us leave to use that information that we had learned.

state improperly disclosed information about the

So there is simply no basis for the defendant's motion wherein they claim that we committed prosecutorial misconduct. And, in fact, there is simply no basis to argue any error at all with regard to the Hamiltons.

MR. KELLY: Your Honor, can we take a break? It's been about an hour and a half.

THE COURT: It's pretty close. So we'll do that. We'll take the recess right now. About 15 minutes. Thank you.

(Recess.)

THE COURT: The record will show the presence of Mr. Ray and the attorneys.

Ms. Polk.

MS. POLK: Again, Your Honor, I do apologize for the length of the argument. And I do appreciate the Court's patience in allowing me to make a record with respect to each one of these 31 alleged incidents.

> Before I continue on that last topic I Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

had -- with respect to the paramedic report from 2005 pertaining to Daniel Pfankuch, I had said it 3 was Trial Exhibit 257. That was not admitted, but 03 00 40PM Exhibit 12 at the 404(b) hearing was admitted on November 16 of 2010. And that is the paramedic 5 03 00 49PM 6 report. 03 00 51PM

7 The second example that is given beginning on page 11 of the defendant's motion 8 claiming that the state had failed to timely 03 01 08PM disclose information -- the first example was the 03 01 11PM 10 03·01 15PM 11 Hamilton information, which the Court did allow 03 01 17PM 12 according to the rules.

03 01 19PM 13 And then the second example given in the 03 01 21PM 14 defendant's motion is that our request of this 03 01 25PM 15 court to allow us to call Dr. David Kent constitutes prosecutorial misconduct. 03 01 29PM 16 03-01-32PM 17 As the Court knows, Dr. Kent had

03 01 38PM 18 contacted the state via email on a weekend after the trial was well in progress. We immediately 03 01 41PM 19 03 01 44PM 20 disclosed that email, his email to the state, on the Monday preceding the weekend. That was 03-01-47PM 21 03 01 50PM 22 March 14 that we disclosed it. And we added 03 01 54PM **23** Dr. Kent to our witness list.

> Ultimately the Court precluded the state from calling Dr. Kent as a witness, ruling that the Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

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admission of the evidence would be prejudicial to 03 02 03PM the defendant and not consistent with the defendant's rights to and the public's interest in a fair and orderly trial. 03 02 09PM 5 03:02 11PM

Because the Court did not allow the state to call Dr. Kent as a witness and there was absolutely no mention of his proposed testimony 8 ever to the jury, there simply can be no finding that the state's conduct in this regard influenced 03-02 28PM 10 the verdicts in this case.

03 02 29PM 11 There is no support whatsoever for the 03·02 32PM 12 argument advanced by the defense that it was error, 03 02 36PM 13 let alone prosecutorial misconduct, for us to 03 02 40PM 14 follow up on investigative leads. We followed the 03 02 44PM 15 rules in doing so. And whatever rulings we got 03 02 46PM 16 from the Court we then completely complied with. 03:02:51PM 17

On page 13 of the defendant's motion, the 03·02:55PM 18 argument is advanced as grounds for a new trial 03 03 00PM 19 that, quote, the state throughout the trial has 03 03 02PM 20 taken positions that it knows to be legally 03 03 05PM 21 meritless. And that's on page 13, lines 17 to 18. 03 03 13PM **22**

The motion cites two instances in support of that allegation of error. The first is that the state argued an independent legal duty for omission. And the second is that the state argued Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

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that civil lawsuits are an admission of responsibility.

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The state's view that it did not need to identify an independent legal duty in order to prosecute the defendant for omissions was an issue that was briefed extensively, argued extensively, by the parties during the trial as well as the jury instructions.

This issue in the defendant's motion, there is absolutely no legal support raised for the argument that somehow it was misconduct for the state to advance a legal argument. And there is no plausible basis for this court to find error let alone prosecutorial misconduct.

The state's position that settlement of a civil lawsuit is admission of liability -- that came up in the context of Rule 408 of the rules of evidence and during the discussion about the issue of the use of civil lawsuits for impeachment purposes.

Again, the defendant's motion cites no case law, no legal authority, for his position that these two issues somehow constitute prosecutorial misconduct of any sort, or perhaps more important, that these arguments advanced by the state somehow

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affected the outcome of the trial itself and denied the defendant a fair trial.

Again, these, as with all of the other issues I've talked about, there is simply no basis for the defense to argue that there is error let alone prosecutorial misconduct.

On page 14 of defendant's motion, the motion argued that there is a pattern of improper questioning of witnesses by the state. On page 14 it's argued that the potentially inculpatory aspects of the Haddow report were improperly argued by the state.

Again, there is no legal support cited in the defense's motion that the state's line of questioning on this issue was in any way improper.

As the Court will remember, on May 14 -on May 4 of 2011 during my redirect exam of Detective Diskin, I asked him about information about carbon dioxide and whether it was consistent with the information he had learned from Rick Haddow.

The defense's motion for a new trial portrays that issue on page 14 to 16 of the motion in a way that is misleading and omits important facts setting the stage for my line of questions.

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questions that are set forth in 1 2 defendant's motion for mistrial follow leading 3 questions by Mr. Kelly during his cross-examination of Detective Diskin. And what's admitted from the 5 defendant's motion for new trial are the line of questions from Mr. Kelly on cross-examination of 6 Detective Diskin where he asked multiple questions 7 about Mr. Haddow's report and improperly suggested to the jury that the state was hiding information. 9

03 06 42PM 10 And specifically I would refer the Court 03.06.47PM 11 to the trial transcript of May 4 of 2011, pages 15 to 40, where we argued this issue at length outside 03 06 52PM 12 03 06 58PM 13 the presence of the jury, and the Court ultimately 03 07 01PM 14 issued a ruling.

03-07-03PM 15 But I'll refresh the Court's recollection 03 07 06PM 16 that Mr. Kelly in cross-examination of 03 07 10PM 17 Detective Diskin had talked about the Haddow email, 03 07 15PM 18 had called it a "preliminary report," had examined 03 07 18PM 19 Detective Diskin about the June conference call 03-07-21PM 20 between the county attorney prosecutors and 03 07 28PM 21 Mr. Haddow, that he had asked several questions 03 07 29PM 22 about the June conference call, that he talked 03·07.30PM 23 about whether or not the state had disclosed Rick 03 07 34PM 24 Haddow as a witness.

> He cross-examined Detective Diskin about Mina G Hunt (928) 554-8522

whether or not Ms. Do had asked to interview

Mr. Haddow. He talked about what the jury had been

told at the beginning of trial as to who the

witnesses would be, how 29 days -- several 03 07 45PM

5 questions about 29 days ago a report being

6 disclosed by the county attorney after the trial

7 had started. And then he talked about a Brady 03:07:5504

violation and about sanctions. 8 03 07 5APM

q Those questions came with the state 03 08 03PM 10 objecting over my objections. And I believe 03:08:10PM 11 without question that information -- many of those 03 08 14PM 12 questions elicited information that was improper 03 08 16PM 13 for the jury to hear, including that the Court had 03-08 19PM 14 found a Brady violation and sanctioned the state.

> prior to my questioning -- my questions to Detective Diskin that the defense claims are a basis for a new trial -- the record will show that Mr. Kelly had posed question to Detective Diskin stating to the effect that -- to Detective Diskin that you had never told Ms. Do in your interview that occurred June 2010 about carbon dioxide, did you?

The record in this case will show that

03 D8 51PM 24 And the detective had responded, yes, I 03 08 51PM **25** did.

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he potential significance of carbon

And Mr. Kelly said, wen, we can look at 2 a transcript, can't we?

And then Mr. Kelly never went back to the transcript.

So on redirect, then, I was following up on that particular issue. And my question was proper to clarify that Detective Diskin had, in fact, told Ms. Do about the issue of carbon dioxide.

My question to Detective Diskin was, do you recall what you told Ms. Do during the interview of June 16, 2010, about carbon dioxide? He responded, yes.

My question was, and what did you tell

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And he said, that I believe that the deaths were a result of a combination of heat and carbon dioxide.

And then my question was, is that consistent with the information that you learned from the man named Rick Haddow?

And his answer was, yes.

And that is set forth in the trial

transcript, May 4, 2011, at page 187, lines 16 to

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dioxide and of the location of the participants in the sweat lodge have been known to the parties for months prior to the commencement of trial. And that's the Court's ruling on pending matters on 6 April 9, 2011, on page 2. 7 And then, finally, I want to draw the Court's attention and make a record of the fact 8

concerning

that the excerpts from the transcript that are 03 11 46PM 03 11 49PM 10 cited in the defendant's motion for new trial about 03 11 53PM 11 the Court's comments were not in response to my line of questioning of Detective Diskin but were in 03 11 56PM 12 03 11 59PM 13 response to some issues surrounding the testimony of Dr. Mosley. And that's on page 15 of the 03 12 03PM 14

defendant's motion, lines 13 to 23.

The motion quotes this court's comments made on May 5, 2011, and saying that they are in response to my line of questioning of Detective Diskin. And that is simply inaccurate.

03 12 24PM 20 A review of that passage reveals that 03 12 29PM **21** those comments by this court actually came during a 03 12 33PM 22 discussion between the parties and the Court about 03 12 36PM 23 an issue that had occurred during the direct

03 12 39PM 24 examination of Dr. Mosley relating to his

03 12 42PM 25 differential diagnose and that those comments from

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The next morning, on May 5 of 2011, the defense moved for a mistrial on this very issue. And I made the same record then that I am making here today. And this court denied the motion for mistrial. And that's set forth on the -- in the trial transcript on May 5 of 2011 at page 7, lines 6 through 21, where the Court denied the motion for mistrial.

And I would note again, Your Honor, this issue, like many of the other issues argued as errors or prosecutorial misconduct, there is simply no legal authority or case law set forth in the defendant's motion to support the notion that somehow that there was any inappropriate conduct there.

Ultimately, then, this court on May 9, 2011, issued a ruling, what was called "a ruling on pending matters" and clarified how the parties could use the Haddow email throughout the remainder of the trial.

In that ruling this court stated that the Brady violation, quote, did not allow the defendant to present information in the Haddow report in a manner contrary to the rules of evidence. The Court's ruling also noted that, quote, issues Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

1 defendant's motion should be read in the 2 appropriate context.

Dr. Mosley had testified on the morning of May 5 of 2011. And then that afternoon defense 03 12-52944 had made another motion for mistrial after the state had questioned Dr. Mosley about carbon 6 dioxide. 7

8 And the Court's comments that are set 9 forth on page 15 of defendant's motion to argue that my line of questions of Detective Diskin were 03 13 10PM 10 03 13 12PM 11 improper actually pertain to Dr. Mosley's testimony 03 13 17PM 12 and not Detective Diskin's.

> On page 26 of our response, Your Honor, we quoted the entire passage for the Court in its correct context. I won't quote it again here. But just to emphasize that the comments that appear in defendant's motion are taken out of context and should be read within the appropriate context.

And, finally, this issue -- again, this goes back to the Haddow issue. I've already made this argument once today, and I will make it again, that as the trial progressed, the parties and the Court learned more about the issue of carbon dioxide. And I think the Court in reviewing whether or not there was error and whether or not

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the error was harmless or somehow prejudiced the defendant should review it in the context of what the Court and the parties know now. And that's specifically the context of Dr. Paul's testimony -- the defendant's own expert -- who testified that, in his opinion, carbon dioxide would dissipate equally throughout the sweat lodge.

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On page 16 of defendant's motion -moving on to the next incident that the defense
alleges was misconduct, on page 16, lines 6 through
7, it's written that the county attorney asked a
litany of questions suggesting that the defense had
somehow acted improperly in not alerting the state
to the possibility of poisoning or otherwise
advising the state of the weaknesses in its case
against Mr. Ray. And that's simply untrue,
Your Honor.

First, my line of questioning of
Detective Diskin was to establish when he learned
of the organophosphate issue and whether any of the
government witnesses, including Diskin himself, had
ever been questioned by the defense about
organophosphates during the pretrial interviews.

My line of questioning of

Detective Diskin was not to suggest in any way that

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the defendant or defense had acted improperly. And it was certainly not to suggest that the defense had any obligation to advise the state of the weaknesses of our case, as is written in the motion.

Furthermore, my line of questioning was not burden shifting in any way. And the defense offers no legal support on this issue for their position that it was burden shifting.

As the Court will recall, one of the defenses in this case was to attack the quality of the state's investigation and specifically to attack the fact that the state did not know or pursue the issue of organophosphates poisoning.

The state never hid from this court or the jury that the fact that we did not know of the organophosphate reference until Mr. Li's opening. And the state was also up front with the jury that when we learned of it, the detective did what he could to follow up on it.

And given that attack on the quality of the detective's investigation, there was absolutely nothing improper about a line of questions to establish how and when the detective finally learned of the organophosphate issue.

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1 A in fact, when the defendant at that
2 time asked for a contemporaneous instruction on
3 this issue, the Court found that the state had a
20 16 54PM 4 proper purpose for that questioning. And I would
20 16 54PM 5 point the Court to the trial transcript of
3 16 54PM 6 4/28/2011, at page 107, lines 3 to 4, where the
30 17 07PM 7 Court stated, in terms of explaining the
30 17 08PM 8 investigation, that's fine.

And, finally, given the fact that this court did give a lengthy, contemporaneous instruction to the jury on the issue of burden shifting to alleviate concerns that the questions might imply the defense had some obligation to inform the state of its finding, this line of questioning was clearly harmless.

I won't quote the instruction that the Court gave the jury at that time, but it was given. And it's attached at Exhibit J to our response.

I would draw the Court's attention to
State versus -- state ex rel McDougall versus
Corcoran that is cited in our response. And it's
found at 153 Ariz. 157, where the Court stated that
the cautionary instruction to the jury was more
than sufficient to cure any harm that might have
resulted. And that pertained to an issue in the
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White case.

Again, Your Honor, the cases -- the clear line of authority is clear that when cautionary instructions are given -- in fact, my review of the cases, it appears that they are encouraged, that giving those cautionary instructions cures any potential error at the time.

The state's not conceding there was any error. The defense motion provides no legal support that that line of questioning was, in fact, burden shifting when it was not. The burden shifting cases normally focus on comments on the defendant's refusal or decision not to testify. These questions were not burden shifting.

But in any event, upon the defendant's request, this court did give that contemporaneous, cautionary jury instructions reminding the jury that the state has the burden of proof. And so clearly there is no error there.

Now, Your Honor, in the defense's motion for new trial based on prosecutorial misconduct alleging that the state had engaged in improper questions, that's the only example that is given. But I would just note the following: That on April 11, we filed the state's response to the

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defendant's bench memorandum on prosecutorial misconduct, and we briefed and made a record on the issues that were raised then. And to the extent necessary, I'd like to incorporate those responses in case there is issues that I failed to cover in our response or here today in court.

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And then I'd like to draw the Court's attention to the fact that a review of the record in this case shows that the state consistently worked to present a factual, truthful and complete representation of the circumstances of this case to the jury and to comply with the rulings of the Court.

On multiple occasions we requested the Court's guidance before questioning witnesses regarding, for example, the prior sweat lodge ceremony and other litigated matters. And examples of our caution are set out on pages 23 to 24 of our response to the motion for a new trial.

And specifically, when both Scott Barratt was testifying as well as Amayra Hamilton, the prosecutors outside the presence of the jury asked for the Court's guidance, told Court and counsel what the questions were we proposed to ask and then abided by any rulings the Court made at that time. Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

Court specifically advises a witness signed by the that he may be prosecuted or subject to penalty or 03 22 22PM 3 forfeiture for any perjury, false swearing or 03 22 27PM contempt committed in answering or failing to 03 22 31PM answer or in producing or failing to produce evidence in accordance with the order. And that at 6 7 the hearing on June 1st, 2011, in front of this court, the state advised the Court that we had not offered nor would we ever offer immunity from 03 22 49PM 03 22 53PM 10 perjury from a witness on the stand. And that's 03 22 54PM 11 set forth on the trial transcript on June 1st

of 2011 on page 7, lines 3 to 8.

Moreover, Attorney Mr. Launders, who had counseled Mr. Rock regarding his testimony, advised the Court that the documents he wanted to file with the Court, quote, did not relate to those types of concerns, meaning perjury or false testimony, and that a concern that there is an impending perjury, a crime of some sort. That's set forth again on that same day, June 1st at page 23 in the trial transcript.

What the record shows is that Mr. Rock was less than candid with the investigators when they interviewed him on October 8, 2009, and that he later came forward with additional information Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

The Court will recall that Mr. Rock

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There is no record and there is no support whatsoever for the allegation in the motion for new trial that the state intentionally engaged in improper lines of questions.

On page 16 of the defendant's motion, the defendant -- the motion writes the following: Quote, the state behaved recklessly with respect to the potential perjury by witness Mark Rock, end auote.

And on that -- in that section of defendant's motion for new trial, they alleged that by providing witness Mark Rock with use immunity for his testimony that the state either knowingly elicited false testimony or, quote, at least displayed reckless indifference to the risk of doing so, end of quote.

This is simply an unfounded accusation, Your Honor. And I believe that there is a complete record of this issue. There is absolutely no factual or legal support for the allegation in defendant's motion that there was error or any sort of misconduct by the state in this regard.

As the Court knows, Mark Rock was given use immunity for his testimony pursuant to Title 13, Section 4064. The statute in the order Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

that was properly disclosed to the defense prior to 2 trial.

testified at the 404B hearing as well as the trial. 03 23 48PM And, again, this is another incident that the 5 03 23 51PM defense motion for new trial alleges is misconduct 6 7 or error but cites no legal authority for that 8 argument. Nor is there any argument that the state 03 24 01PM acted improperly in proceeding with the testimony 03 24 D4PM 03 24 07PM 10 of Mr. Rock.

03 24 09PM 11 We cited for the Court in our response 03 24 12PM 12 United States versus Sherlock, which is a Ninth D3 24 16PM 13 Circuit case from 1989 at 962 F. 2d 1349, that 03 24 23PM 14 provides that mere inconsistency in testimony by a 03 24 27PM 15 governmental witness does not establish knowing use 03 24 31PM 16 of false testimony.

And furthermore, I would remind the Court 03 24 32PM 17 03 24 34PM 18 that the rules of evidence contemplates that 03 24 37PM 19 differences will exist between trial testimony and 03 24 39PM 20 prior statements of a witness. And Arizona Rules 03 24 43PM 21 of Evidence, Rule 801(d)(1), contemplates that 03 24 47PM 22 inconsistent statements will be admitted and 03 24 50PM 23 provided to the jury for their assessment of the 03 24 53PM **24** issue.

> As this court knows, during trial the Mina G Hunt (928) 554-8522

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defense repeatedly used transcripts and records of 1 2 participant's statements, the law enforcement from 3 October 2009, to impeach trial testimony, including 4 the testimony of Mr. Rock.

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And in the closing argument by Mr. Li, the use immunity agreement to impeach his testimony was argued to the jury. The state neither elicited false testimony nor displayed, quote, reckless indifference to the risk of doing so.

There is absolutely no misconduct nor any argument that can be advanced that the state committed error, let along prosecutorial misconduct, in calling Mr. Rock as a witness.

On page 18 of defendant's motion for new trial, there are several incidents pertaining to the closing argument both during the guilt phase as well as the aggravation phase of the trial that the motion asserts are errors and prosecutorial misconduct and grounds for a new trial.

During the state's closing argument, the defense made many of the same objections on these issues that they have raised in the motion for new trial. The objections were properly addressed by the Court.

> In a few instances the Court found that Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

te, to support their theory of the inference, q case; that the defense attorney had made 3 accusations against witnesses who were unable to 4 respond.

5 The prosecutor in closing characterized 03 27 52PM 6 the defense as a smoke screen and stated the that 03 27 55PM the defense theory was outrageous, quote, that it 7 was quite an outrageous argument for her to make, 8 that she, the defense attorney, may not be outraged 03 28 05PM 03 28 09PM 10 by this prospect. But I certainly am.

All of those, Your Honor, I bring the 03 28 12PM 11 Court's attention because the Court in Amaya-Ruiz 03 28 14PM 12 said all of that is permissible argument that 03 28 17PM 13 03 28 22PM 14 prosecutors can make in making closing argument to 03 28 25PM 15 the jury.

And I would also bring to the Court's attention State versus Hansen, cited in our response as well. It's an Arizona Supreme Court case from 1988, found at 156 Ariz. 291, wherein the Court quoted State versus Gonzales, which was an earlier Arizona case.

Again, Your Honor, there are quite a few cases dealing with closing arguments and the wide latitude that prosecutors are given. But I'd like to bring this guote to the Court's attention from Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

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an instruction to the jury was appropriate, and you promptly provided that instruction to the jury, including the repeated reminder to the jury that lawyers' comments are not evidence.

I'm going to address each of the claims that the defendant raises below. But in doing so, I want to just discuss briefly some of the relevant cases that talk specifically about closing arguments by the parties.

I want to draw the Court's attention to State versus Amaya-Ruiz. We cited it in our response. It's an Arizona Supreme Court case from 1990. The cite is 166 Ariz. 152. And that case recognizes the well-accepted principal that counsel are afforded wide latitude and may comment on the evidence and any reasonable inference to be drawn from the evidence.

In that case the Court said, quote, it's okay to attack a defendant's arguments rather than attacking counsel and found permissible the following examples of comments during closing: And in Amaya-Ruiz the prosecutor attacks the defense's theory of the case saying that the defense attorneys had blind sided witnesses; that the defense had relied on, quote, innuendo and

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1 the Hansen case. And this is on pages 296 to 297, 03 28 58PM where the Court said, quote, excessive and 2 emotional language is the bread and butter weapon of counsel's arsenal limited by the principal that 5 attorneys are not permitted to introduce or comment 03 29 13PM 6 upon evidence which has not previously been offered 7 and placed before the jury. 03 29 19PM

8 I know that the Court is familiar with 9 the State versus Bible case, which is a 1993 case, 03 29 28PM 10 which, incidentally, predates the State versus 03 29 31PM 11 Hughes case, which sets out the standard for the 03 29 33PM 12 motion for new trial based on prosecutorial 03 29 37PM 13 misconduct.

But in the Bible case the Arizona Supreme 03·29 42PM 15 Court case again recognized the wide latitude that prosecutors have in presenting their closing 03 29 46PM 16 03 29 48PM 17 arguments to the jury. Quote, during closing arguments counsel may summarize the evidence, make 03 29 50PM 18 03 29 55PM 19 submittals to the jury, urge the jury to draw reasonable inferences from the evidence and suggest 03 29 58PM 20 03 30 01PM 21 ultimate conclusions. 03 30 03PM 22

And in the Bible case one of the statements made -- or several of the statements made in closing that the defense drew upon as a basis for a motion for a new trial included the

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statement in the opening by the prosecutor that the victim may have been tortured. The Court found that it was improper but found it was not grounds for a new trial.

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The prosecutor had made the statement in closing that the victim may have been toured. There the Court found that it was a proper comment because it could be inferred from the evidence.

The Court found as improper the prosecutor's comments in closing where the prosecutor asked the jury to protect the victim's rights. They found that that was improper. They found it was improper when the prosecutor invited the jury to decide the case on emotion and ignore the Court's instruction.

But the Court found that although improper that they were harmless and specifically pointed to the Court's instructions, both the preliminary and the final instructions, and the role that the instructions play in focusing the relevant inquiry of the jury on the evidence that is admissible along with the strength of the evidence in the Bible case.

And in the Bible case, in spite of finding improper comments by the prosecutor in Mina G Hunt (928) 554-8522

counsel. But hey found that the improper comments 1 were not so serious as to have affected the 3 defendant's right to a fair trial.

And they noted again the Court's role in reminding the jury that lawyers' comments are not evidence and inappropriately using the jury instructions to focus the jury's attention on the evidence.

The States versus Hughes case is a 1998 Arizona Supreme Court case. I've mentioned it many times in this case as the masterpiece of misconduct in the prosecutor's rebuttal argument in that case.

And, again, Your Honor, when the Court 03 33 38PM 14 reviews that case, it's a good case to use as a benchmark to look at conduct that is clearly egregious, clearly improper, and to put in appropriate context the arguments that the defense is making in their motion for new trial here.

> Because, again, that's a Pima County case where the prosecutors had argued that the psychiatrist created excuses for criminals, that the defense attorney had paid the doctor to fabricate a diagnosis, argued that the mental health experts were mouthpieces for the defendant, told the jury that the defendant had lied to the

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closing, the Court said that it was not so prejudicial that it warranted a new trial.

I also want to draw the Court's attention to the conduct in the State versus Newell case, which is another Arizona case from 2006, where the Court reiterated that misconduct that warrants a mistrial only exists where the prosecutor's statements call to the jury's attention matters it should not have considered in reaching its decision and the Court finds the probability that the jurors were, in fact, influenced by those remarks. And, again, those are comments during argument.

The comments in the Newell case, which the cite for Newell -- it's in our response. But it's found at 212 Ariz. 389. The prosecutor in his closing had told the jury that they had 3,000 pages of police reports but that not every witness was being called. They found nothing improper about that comment.

They did find it improper when the prosecutor commented about the superiority of DNA evidence. They did find it improper when the prosecutor stated that the defense attorney knew about the strength of DNA, because they found that

that comment impugned the integrity of opposing Mina G Hunt (928) 554-8522

1 psychiatrist, told the jury about Rule 11 proceedings and other court proceedings that were clearly inadmissible, improperly commented on the defendant's failure to testify, suggested that 5 psychiatrists were an impediment to truth and justice and then appealed to the jury's fear that 7 the defendant would murder again if they acquitted 8 hım.

Your Honor, I cited a number of other cases in our response about prosecutors' closing arguments. I won't take the time now to continue to talk about the cases. But I do, again, find them to be very instructive to set the benchmark as to what is improper in closing arguments and use it to compare it to the arguments made in defendant's motion for new trial here.

03 35 11PM 17 A repeated theme in all of these cases is 03 35 15PM 18 that even if improper comments were made, that the jury instructions and cautionary instructions from 03 35 17PM 19 03 35 20PM **20** the Court serve -- when you're talking about 03 35 25PM 21 closing arguments, that they serve that appropriate 03 35 27PM 22 role in focusing the jury's attention and rendering 03 35 30PM 23 any improper comments harmless.

03 36 37PM 24 The rest of the defendant's motion is 03 35 40PM **25** devoted to the -- my arguments in closing, rebuttal Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

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closing, and aggravation closing arguments. I've already discussed the one error that I made in my aggravation closing as well as the error made in my closing during the guilt phase, admitted that those were clearly error. I'm not going to reiterate my argument that those were harmless and appropriately addressed at the time. I think I've made a good record on that.

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Beyond those two statements, Your Honor, there is simply no basis when looking at the other issues that the defendant raises in their motion -there is no basis to find there were any other improper comments or any other errors, anything arising to the level of prosecutorial misconduct whatsoever in the remainder the state's arguments during closing, rebuttal closing and aggravation closing.

Furthermore, as I've reminded the Court, the Court gave jury instructions and cautionary instructions whenever the defense requested pertaining to those closing arguments.

I want to just touch on a couple, and then I'll sit down. I'm almost finished, Your Honor. And, again, I appreciate your patience.

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to explain how and when we learned of the organophosphates theory and explained our failure 3 to test.

The Willits instruction is clear that the jury can consider the state's explanation for loss or failure to preserve evidence. And that's exactly what we do.

8 I cited numerous cases in my response, Your Honor, for the legal support that when a 03 38 36PM 10 prosecutor comments on a defendant's failure to present evidence to support his or her theory of 03 38 39PM 11 the case, it is neither improper nor shifts the 03 38 42PM 12 03 38 48PM 13 burden of proof to the defendant so long as such 03 38 49PM 14 comments are not intended to direct the jury's 03:38:53PM 15 attention the defendant's failure to testify.

> And that's clearly what I did in my closing. I did not draw attention to the defendant's failure to testify. We simply explained how and when the state's investigator learned of the organophosphates issue.

It was a recurring theme throughout the trial. The defense has admitted it in argument that that was one of their defenses was their attack on the quality of the state's investigation.

And it was entirely appropriate, then, for the Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

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What the defense alleges in the motion, that my comments offered in closing to explain why the state's investigation did not focus on organophosphates -- and those were comments explaining -- repeating testimony as to how and when the state learned of the organophosphates issue -- the argument is made in the motion for new trial that those comments in my closing were improper and constitute burden shifting. Case law is clear that a prosecutor can

comment on a defendant's failure to present evidence to support his theory of the case and that doing so is neither burden shifting nor a comment on a defendant's failure to testify.

I did not go that far. But I'm pointing it out to the Court that had I gone that far, that would have been entirely appropriate and supported by case law.

At trial and in support of a Willits instruction, the defense argued that by failing to test for the organophosphates at the time of the autopsies, the state lost evidence that could have proven the organophosphates theory.

As I argued to the Court, and I'll make a record again now, that argument entitled the state Mina G Hunt (928) 554-8522

1 state to explain to the jury how the investigation 2 proceeded and what the detective did and when, particularly when we learned of the organophosphates and how and why and the results of 5 our attempts at that time to test the blood.

6 The defendant's motion for a new trial 7 claims that my comments -- when I discussed the organophosphates theory, I told the jury that the 03 30 50DM theory was ridiculous, baloney, a house of cards or 03 40 07PM 10 akin to a take-out menu from an expensive diner. 03 40 11PM 11 They have listed those comments as prosecutorial 03 40 14PM 12 misconduct and grounds for a new trial.

03 40 17PM 13 Those comments are clearly not improper. 03 40 20PM 14 They are clearly permissible, and they are clearly 03 40 25PM 15 supported by the cases that I've quoted to the 03 40 29PM 16 Court today and set forth in our response.

03 40 32PM 17 Prosecutors are given wide latitude. And 03 40 35PM 18 that language I used is clearly permissible to 03 40 38PM 19 counter the organophosphates theory. Again, this 03 40 41PM 20 is another area where the defense motion for new 03 40 45PM 21 trial claims that it was error, but there is no 03 40 48PM 22 legal support offered whatsoever for that position.

03 40 54PM 23 And then, finally, any argument that the 03 40 57PM 24 defendant was deprived of a fair trial is negated

03 41 01PM 25 by the fact that the Court gave the jury three

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cautionary jury instructions on this issue to cure any harm, two times during my closing argument and one time during my examination of Ross Diskin.

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I would remind the Court that the fact that cautionary instructions are given does not mean that error or misconduct occurred, as the defense motion for new trial seems to argue, but simply that that is an appropriate way that the Court has addressed issues that they came up.

And I would draw the Court's attention to the State versus Poole case that specifically says that that's how the Court should handle what's going on in a courtroom. The State versus Poole case uses language that -- I believe that case actually says that there never should be a motion for new trial based on prosecutorial misconduct because the Court has the tools to address issues as they arise.

And I would submit to the Court that in this case that's exactly what this court did. As issues arose, the Court listened to arguments. The Court gave cautionary instructions. The Court gave appropriate jury instructions. And under the tests set out in Poole and Hughes, the Court did exactly what the Arizona court contemplates.

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I used that rm early on, and there was an objection, and the Court addressed it. At the time 3 the Court advised -- the Court's conclusion that my use of the term was inadvertent, as it was.

The Court's impression that I was using the term "we know" simply to summarize the evidence, which is how I was using it, is set forth in the trial transcript on June 15, 2011, on page 49.

03 44 16PM 10 After that issue was brought to my attention, I made a concerted effort to avoid using 03 44 18PM 11 03 44 22PM 12 those words. If I used it again in my rebuttal 03 44 28PM 13 close or in my aggravation close, as the defense 03 44 29PM 14 argues in their motion, I would stand corrected. 03 44 32PM 15 But I do not believe that I used it after the issue 03 44 33PM 16 was first brought to my attention early on.

> And, again, the Court recognized I was not using it to suggest to the jury that we had information that the jury had not heard but simply using it to summarize what the evidence was showing.

The defense alleges that those comments were improper vouching by the prosecutor. And I would just bring to the Court's attention the cases that discuss what vouching is. There is two types Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

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Your Honor, I'm not going to spend more time on that issue. I would ask the Court to

review the state's response where we set forth when the Court gave the cautionary instructions. We

cite to the transcript when that cautionary

instruction on this burden shifting issue was given, and it was given a total of three times,

twice during closing as well as during the

testimony of Detective Diskin.

I would also remind the Court that -- and I didn't count up the number of times. But repeatedly throughout this trial this court reminded the jury that the lawyers' comments are not evidence.

The defense motion for mistrial alleges that I engaged in improper vouching when I used the term, quote, "we know" during my closing argument. And in the motion the motion states that I used the terms in my closing and in my rebuttal close and in my aggravation close. But the motion does not provide any references to transcripts other than the two times I made that statement in my first closing in the guilt phase.

I do not recall using that phrase after the time at which it was brought to my attention.

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of improper prosecutorial vouching. One involves

placing the prestige of a government behind a

03 45 11DM witness. And the other suggests that additional,

unrevealed evidence supports a guilty verdict. 03 45 13PM

Both are clearly improper and neither of which did 5 6 the state or I engage in during this trial.

We've set forth several cases in our 7 03 45 21PM response that discuss improper prosecutorial 8 03 45 23PM 9 vouching, including State versus Palmer and State

03 45 32PM 10 versus Salcedo. Both are Arizona cases. I agree 03 45 39PM 11 that the term "we know" would be improper if I had

03 45 43PM 12 used it to suggest that we had information that we

03 45 45PM 13 were not telling the jury about. But I believe

03 45 A8PM 14 that the Court at the time noted on the record your 03 45 51PM 15 impression and your agreement that I was simply

03 45 54PM 16 using it to summarize evidence.

> Your Honor, that issue was addressed by the Court. And I've set forth in our response several passages in the trial transcript on June 15 where the defense objected. We made a record, and the Court made your observation that, quote, I did not take those comments in that vein.

03 46 30PM 23 And I would simply direct the Court to 03 46 32PM 24 our response but urge the Court, first of all, to

D3 46 35PM 25 find that there was no error or prosecutorial

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misconduct. But, in any event, clearly the jury was admonished time and again that lawyers' comments are not evidence.

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The State versus LeBlanc case cited in our response -- and it's found at 186 Ariz. 437 -states that jurors are presumed to follow the Judge's instructions. And, therefore, even if the prosecutor's comments constitutes error, the jury instructions help negate or mitigate any deleterious effect.

In the defense motion for mistrial or new trial -- I'm sorry -- another incident that they allege is prosecutorial misconduct is this topic of vicarious liability. It's in the defense motion. Again, no legal support is provided for this argument that the state erroneously implied vicarious liability during closing arguments.

My comments were a proper comment on the evidence. And the extent of the control that the defendant had exercised over the conduct of the sweat lodge, there was simply absolutely no misconduct in the state's remarks regarding the defendant's position as JRI or his control over the sweat lodge.

> And as previously noted in our response, Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

drew the jun s attention to the victims and appealed to their emotion and prejudice. I won't 3 take more time now, but I believe there is simply no support for that, again no citation to the 4 record and, again, no legal support provided.

6 In our response I cited a number of 7 cases, many, many cases, that, again, refer to comments in closing arguments that are improper and then comments in closing that are improper and 10 grounds for a new trial -- and those are very, very 03 50 19PM 11 egregious -- and then comments that are simply not 03 50 22PM 12 improper at all.

> And I believe with the exception of the two that the -- we have fully and freely admitted were error, that there were no other errors made in the closing arguments let alone anything that constitutes prosecutorial misconduct.

The -- one of the -- another allegation in the state's motion for new trial is that the state made incorrect statements of fact and incorrect inferences not supported by the record in closing arguments.

Again, there is no direct references for us to look at. And I don't believe that there is any support for this court to find any error in Mina G Hunt (928) 554-8522

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in finding that the state had timely disclosed the corporate reports of JRI, the Court itself had noted the following: That throughout the trial the defense has attempted to convey to the jury and to this court its view of the importance of the legal distinction between Mr. Ray personally and the corporation JRI.

The defense cross-examined a witness who had been employed by JRI at the time of the incident extensively on the subject of corporate structure and personnel of JRI. It was through cross-examination by the defense that evidence of the distinction has been presented at the trial. And that's set forth in the Court's ruling on 4/19/2011 at page 3.

Your Honor, in my response I made a further record on this point, but again, no legal authority offered for the argument that my arguing to the defense -- to the jury that the defense controlled -- or that the defendant controlled the sweat lodge is error in any regard let alone prosecutorial misconduct.

And just a few more points, Your Honor, and then I will sit down.

> The defense has argued that I improperly Mina G Hunt (928) 554-8522

that regard. During the state's rebuttal close the 03 51 16PM 2 defendant objected multiple times claiming the 3 state's argument misstated the evidence.

This court promptly responded again by 5 instructing the jury that the lawyers' statements 6 were not evidence. And, moreover, this court 7 agreed with the state regarding the one objection 8 relating to Dr. Mosley, stating -- when I told the jury he had stayed with his original opinion 03 51 43PM 10 relating to the cause of death. And that's set 03 51 45PM 11 forth in the trial transcript on June 21st, 2011, 03 51 48PM 12 on page 22, lines 3 to 13.

Your Honor, the state does not agree with the defendant's characterization of the closing arguments in this case. While we do have not transcripts of the testimony of Dr. Paul or Ms. Sy, the state's comments related to their testimony in our closing were based on the state's notes and recollection and accurate to the best of our knowledge. And, further, contrary to the assertion by the -- that's made in the defendant's motion for

03 52 15PM 21 03 52 18PM 22 03 52 21PM 23 new trial, the state did not misrepresent Detective Barbaro's recollection of defendant's

03 52 24PM 24 03 52 28PM 25 initial response to his question regarding who was

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in charge of the sweat lodge.

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The defense has alleged that the state made numerous incorrect statements of law in the closing arguments. We have been unable to find what those statements are that are referenced in the defendant's motion as they are not specifically pointed out.

What we did find are proper arguments, including reading from the jury instructions, the elements of both manslaughter and negligent homicide and the definition of what a gross deviation of a standard of conduct that a reasonable person would observe in that situation

And the final statement to the jury, the state had made the following charge to the jury: We are here, ladies and gentlemen, because Mr. Ray -- because of his conduct. We are here because Mr. Ray intentionally used heat to create this altered mental status and was criminally reckless about the consequences. That is what manslaughter is about. And I ask you again to find the defendant, Mr. Ray, guilty on all three counts.

I'm simply unable in any of that to find any basis for the arguments that are set forth in

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the -- there as improper vouching when I responded to Mr. Li's closing argument about the county attorney herself prosecuting the case. 3

First, the case law is clear that prosecutors can respond in rebuttal to remarks made 6 by defense attorneys in their closing arguments. And, second, the statement made was simply that I 7 am a working county attorney. And that is not vouching in any way.

The defense has offered no legal support for the proposition that my telling the jury that I'm a working county attorney is somehow improper vouching.

03 55 52PM 14 And I just -- the second statement that I 03 55 55PM 15 had made was in response to Mr. Li's extended comments about the state's secret meeting. The 03 55 58PM 16 03 56 01PM 17 statement was objected to during the closing, and 03 56 04PM 18 there was a sidebar where we argued the issue with 03 56 07PM 19 the Court.

> We made a full record at the time, and we have made a full record in our response that my rebuttal arguments, my rebuttal comments, to the jury in response to Mr. Li's comments about the secret meeting were appropriate and not improper in any way.

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the defendant's motion for new trial that somehow there was error let alone prosecutorial misconduct.

All of those arguments made in the closing statements from the guilt phase to the aggravation phase were arguments that were properly inferred from the evidence, and there was nothing improper at all.

The defense has made an argument in the motion for the new trial pertaining to the Rule 404(b) and related rulings. And, again, there is simply no basis for that argument that any error was made at all.

The Court has heard repeated arguments relating to the admissibility of the 2007 and 2008 sweat lodge ceremonies. The evidence that was presented at trial was presented for the purposes of establishing and arguing causation, specifically what the Court admitted the prior sweat lodge information to address. We stayed appropriately and carefully within those boundaries. And there is just no purpose -- there is no support whatsoever for the defense to argue that there was error in the state's closing argument in that regard.

> The motion for a new trial claims that Mina G Hunt (928) 554-8522

Based on the evidence and the defendant's closing, Your Honor, which the state was entitled 2 by law to rebut, there was simply nothing improper in the state's comments to the jury.

In the defendant's motion for new trial. it is alleged that the state commented on the defendant's right to testify. That's simply untrue. And there is no basis whatsoever for that argument to be made in the motion for new trial.

03 57 10PM 10 The state made a comment, reading the 03 57 13PM 11 jury instruction about determining the credibility 03 57 15PM 12 of witnesses. And that comment was directed toward 03 57 19PM 13 the defendant's attack on the credibility of the 03 57 23PM 14 Hamiltons and asking the jury to focus on their 03:57 26PM 15 spiritual beliefs.

03 57 27PM 16 That comment at issue I then responded to. And I responded by reading to the jury the entire instruction that the Court had given the jury at the defendant's request that the defendant had the right to his religious and spiritual beliefs.

03 57 47PM 22 So I read the language directly from that 03 57 49PM 23 jury instruction. And the defense now argues that 03 57 51PM 24 that was an improper comment on the defendant's

03 57 54PM 25 decision not to testify.

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Again, there is simply no basis in the record that that was error in any regard. And there is no basis that that comment in reading the jury instruction somehow was a comment on the defendant's exercise of his right not to testify.

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Furthermore, the jury was instructed that they could not hold it against the defendant, his decision not to testify. And the case law is clear that a jury is presumed to follow the Court's jury instructions.

The motion for new trial argues that the -- in the aggravation phase that I made an improper argument when I argued to the jury that Mr. Ray was JRI and that Mr. Ray profited from the sweat lodge ceremony.

Both of those arguments were directed specifically towards the alleged aggravating circumstance that the defendant had committed the offense and the expectation of pecuniary gain. And, as the Court knows, the jury was hung on that issue. In other words, they did not return a

I don't agree that my argument was error in any way. But there is no question that if it was, it was harmless because the jury got hung on Mina G Hunt (928) 554-8522

verdict in favor of that aggravating circumstance.

The record in this case does not support nor is there any evidence that the state engaged in 5 intentional misconduct for an improper purpose or 04 00 51PM indifference to the significant resulting danger of 8 mistrial.

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Your Honor, I would ask that the Court 04 01 00PM 10 deny the motion for mistrial -- I'm sorry. For new 04 01 06PM 11

04 01 09PM 12 I want to just briefly touch on the 04 01 13PM 13 statement that Mr. Kelly made this morning, and then I'll sit down. And his suggestion to the 04 01 15PM 14 Court was that the state had to prove beyond a 04 01 24PM 16 reasonable doubt that -- that the defendant was not 04 01 30PM 17 prejudiced by any of the alleged acts of the state.

That simply is not true. There are a 04:01:33PM 18 04 01 36PM 19 line of cases that talk about motions for new trial when inadmissible evidence went to the jury. And 04 01 40PM 20 04 01 43PM 21 when the error is that inadmissible evidence went to the jury, then the cases do say that the state 04-01-47PM 22 04 01 51PM 23 has to prove that the jury was not prejudiced and 04 01 54PM 24 that the defendant did not receive a trial 04:01:57PM 25 beyond -- proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

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that aggravating circumstance.

I believe, Your Honor, that I have appropriately and at some length gone through our total count of 31 allegations of prosecutorial misconduct. And to summarize, again, I believe that there were three errors. I believe that the Court appropriately addressed those errors. None of those errors arise to the level of prosecutorial misconduct.

Again, I would urge the Court to look at the cases and how they define "prosecutorial misconduct." And clearly those three errors do not constitute prosecutorial misconduct.

It is the duty of the state to seek justice, not a win. Clearly prosecutors are ministers of justice. And clearly it is our obligation to make sure the defendant has a fair trial. And clearly that is what we tried to do throughout this trial.

We are very much aware of our obligation as ministers of justice. And everything we did was geared toward a fair trial. We didn't argue anything for any improper purpose. We certainly didn't engage in any knowing conduct that was designed to unduly influence the jury or to deprive

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1 That's not the case here. The case here 04·01.59PM deals with other issues, not inadmissible evidence 3 that went to the jury, with the exception of the one unadmitted portion of the audio.

5 The cases that the defense cites in support of that argument precede the State versus Hughes case. And clearly the state versus Hughes case is what I quoted to the Court already, that 8 the defendant has the burden to show that the acts that they claim are prosecutorial misconduct 04 02 31PM 10 04.02.34PM 11 deprived him of a fair trial.

04 02 36PM 12 In this case only one out of the 31 04 02 39PM 13 allegations of misconduct resulted in inadmissible 04 02 43PM 14 evidence going to the jury. And that was the playing of that audio -- of the unadmitted audio 04 02 45PM 15 04 02 49PM 16 from Exhibit 744. And I've already made a full 04 02 54PM 17 record that that audio, and it's clear from my 04 02 56PM 18 argument at the time -- first of all, that was not 04 02 59PM 19 in the guilt phase at all. Secondly, it was in the aggravation phase only in support of the 04 03 03PM 20 04 03 08PM 21 aggravating circumstance of pecuniary gain.

D4 D3 10PM 22 So the state does have the burden in that 04 03 12PM 23 instance only to prove that beyond a reasonable 04-03 15PM 24 doubt that the jury was not influenced or 04 03 19PM 25 prejudiced. And clearly they were not because they Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

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got hung on that aggravating circumstance. Beyond that one issue, all remaining 30 issues, incidents, that the defense claims are error and prosecutorial misconduct, the standard for review is that set out in the State versus Hughes case.

And I have repeated it now many times to the Court. And I won't. But, essentially, it involves improper conduct, intentional conduct, by the prosecutor for improper purpose resulting in denial of a fair trial for the defendant.

I would just end with submitting to the Court that of the three errors that occurred, clearly the Court appropriately addressed them. The remaining 28 simply are not errors. And there is no grounds for the Court -- there is no grounds in the record, basis in the record, for the Court to find that any of those were errors let alone prosecutorial misconduct.

And then, finally, I would point the Court to the Poole case and point out that this court clearly followed what the supreme court said in Poole, which is that this court controls and avoids ultimately the need for new trial by giving appropriate cautionary instructions and jury

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instructions, as this court did, throughout.

Thank you, Your Honor. Again, I appreciate your patience. I know I've taken a long time. And I appreciate the opportunity to make a full record on this motion.

THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Polk.

I want to take about a 10-minute recess.

And we will start with your reply at that

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Thank you.

(Recess.)

THE COURT: The record will show the presence of Mr. Ray and the attorneys.

Mr. Kelly.

MR. KELLY: Judge, again, I'd emphasize my brief comments this morning that it's incumbent upon this court to consider the cumulative effect of the misconduct which has permeated throughout the course of this lengthy trial and the pretrial proceedings and ultimately make a decision as to whether or not James Ray received a fair trial.

The record in this case, I would submit, speaks for itself. I would submit that during the past four hours Ms. Polk has made many misstatements of facts in regards to the record.

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And I'd point, Judge, if you have a copy of our motion in front of you, if you and Ms. Polk would turn to Exhibit R, which is the reporter's 3 transcript of proceedings from June 29, 2011. 4

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. KELLY: And that one-page transcript is 04 18 30PM the actual discussion with the Court in regards to 7 the third admitted error by the state and the admonition, I guess, or warning provided by this 04 18 45PM 04 18 45PM 10

And after asking us to stop the audio and approach, I clearly state, this is not in evidence. 04 18 52PM 12 04 18 57PM 13 Ms. Polk says, this is in evidence.

You asked the question, it is or it

04 19 03PM 15 isn't?

04 19:04PM 16 She replies, it is, Your Honor. I 04 19-06PM 17 checked the exhibit list. It's in evidence. 04 19 09PM 18 Have you looked at the exhibit list?

04 19 11PM 19 I respond, if it is, it's a mistake.

04 19 15PM 20 It's never been played in front of this jury. I've 04 19 19PM 21 never heard it. I'd move for a mistrial.

04 19 21PM 22 You respond, I don't recall hearing that. 04 19 23PM **23** Ms. Polk says, Your Honor, it was played

04 19 26PM 24 in my opening, and then I moved to admit all those 04 19 30PM 25 audios. And it was admitted at the beginning of

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1 trial. 04 19 32PM

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2 I state, Judge, we need to take a break.

3 This is a serious problem.

Ms. Polk again states, this is evidence

that was admitted at trial. 04 19 41PM

And you cautioned the state by saying, if 04 19 43PM 7 it's admitted at trial, then it's admitted. If

8 it's not admitted, then it's right into a mistrial.

9 Now, Judge, the reason I took time to summarize that exchange with the Court is, if you 04 19 55PM 10 recall then, the jury was present. We're at the D4 19 58PM 11 04 20 03PM 12 conclusion of a very lengthy trial. You came back D4 20 06PM 13 from the bench and asked me whether or not we had a 04 20 09PM 14 chance to review the exhibit. We had a very brief

04 20 14PM 16 And I said something to the effect -- and 04 20 15PM 17 this is on the record -- without waiving any 04 20 18PM 18 objection, without waiving our request for a 04 20 22PM 19 mistrial, we have no objection to proceeding. At

04 20 25PM 20 the conclusion of the rendering of the verdict, 04 20 27PM 21 then, there were pleadings filed as described by

04 20 31PM 22 Ms. Polk, and the confusion between Exhibit 734,

which was in evidence, and 744, the portion which 04 20 36PM 23 04 20 39PM 24 she had marked for an exhibit in this proceeding

04 20 42PM 25 that was not in evidence.

chance.

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My point, Judge, is she admits today that she played an audio clip that was never admitted in front of this jury. But more importantly, she was admonished or cautioned by this court prior to the playing of that clip and warned that the consequence under Arizona law is a mistrial.

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I read in the responsive pleading a complaint or a veiled reference, perhaps, a criticism to the defense that we had had to move for a mistrial. Yet I hear in this lengthy argument today that -- and, of course, this is true under Arizona law that if we do not request a mistrial, then that issue is not preserved on appeal, and then the state would argue waiver.

So obviously it's necessary that when we believe that a violation of our client's rights or a violation of the rule of evidence or the substantive criminal law of the State of Arizona has taken place, not only is it important to bring that out to the Court, but then request a particular remedy, whether it's preclusion or in some cases a mistrial.

So yes. We did move for a mistrial repeatedly. We did so with understanding that what we were doing is preserving the record for this Mina G Hunt (928) 554-8522

yet the government turns around, then, and despite that direction and admonition from this court, violates your court order. And if 04 23 42PM I recall correctly, again, you had to instruct the 5 jury. Finally, the government admits the third 04 23 48PM

error as the late disclosure of the Haddow email. The great thing about the record, Judge, is that it's black and white. And it's not anything that I say or argue today. It's the actual evidence -the exhibits, the testimony, and the evidentiary objections preserved for the appellate record which constitutes the record.

Ms. Do made a detailed record in regards to the circumstances surrounding the Haddow nondisclosure of potentially exculpatory evidence in violation of Brady and Kyles. And this court found the Brady violation. This is not something that now three months later in a four-hour argument can somehow be argued away, because it is a fact.

It is the law of this case that the state violated my client's constitutional rights, that you found a Brady violation as it related to the Haddow report.

What further exacerbates it, similar to Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

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very proceeding, and if our motion for a new trial is denied, subsequent proceedings.

Very similar -- and this, of course, was at the aggravation phase. But I point out, Judge, again -- and I heard an admission that this was error in regards to playing the tape containing Kirby Brown's statement made during the seminar back during October of 2009. And on page 19 of the defendant's motion, the exact statement of Ms. Polk is included in the text of the motion.

Ms. Polk says in her closing arguments. and here's what we know about Kirby Brown's frame of mind as she entered the sweat lodge. We know that the defendant knew this too because this is the statement that Kirby made on Thursday after she had come off the Vision Quest during an open-mic session.

The reason that argument is so egregious, Judge, is because I ask you to think back to the heated discussion objecting to the admission of that tape in front of this jury and your admission for a limited purpose and a cautionary instruction provided to the jury at that time that it could only be used as an argument to provide notice to the defendant, period.

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the prior two instances of admitted misconduct, is

2 that on the redirect of Deputy Diskin, Ms. Polk

3 asks the fateful question, is that opinion in

regards to carbon dioxide consistent with the

report from that fellow named Mr. Haddow, a blatant 5 violation of the court order.

Because contrary to the argument today, 8 prior to my cross-examination of Detective Diskin, we conferred with the Court as to the permissible D4 25 22PM scope of my questioning as it related to the Brady 04 25 24PM 10 04 25 29PM 11 violation.

04 25 30PM 12 And I would submit, Judge, in all candor to the Court, with the exception of using one word, 04 25 33PM 13

"Brady," I was in full compliance with the 04.25 36PM 14 directive of the Court. And as indicated in the 04 25 38PM 15

04 25 41PM 16 motion, Ms. Polk jumps from -- and this is on page 15 and, again, part of the record. She jumps 04 25-53PM 17

04 26 01PM 18 from asking Detective Diskin this question: Do you

04 26 04PM 19 recall what you told Ms. Do during the interview of 04 26 D7PM 20

June 16, 2010, about carbon dioxide? 04 26 09PM 21 Yes.

04 26 10PM 22 What did you tell her?

04 25 11PM 23 That I believed the deaths were a result 04 26 14PM 24 of a combination of heat and carbon dioxide. 04 26 16PM 25

First of all, a lay witness speaking to Mina G Hunt (928) 554-8522

the ultimate issue in a case -- in a homicide case is improper. And that response and question itself, in my mind, is objectionable.

But ignoring that, we jump from Detective Diskin's conclusionary opinion in regards to the cause of death to the following question: Is that consistent with the information you learned from the man named Haddow?

Yes.

A blatant violation, Judge, of your

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I find it disingenuous to state that the vast majority of cases do not grant a mistrial. And I would submit, Judge, two things to this court. One is the vast majority of the cases cited by the State of Arizona and the defense in this motion evaluate one instance of misconduct, not an admitted three instances of misconduct.

I take issue, Judge, with the term that today the government freely admits error. The reason I take issue is that, if you recall, in response to our Brady motion as it relates to Mr. Haddow, the State of Arizona accused the defense of being less -- and displaying less than full candor with the Court. In other words, in a

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lay person's terms, calling me a liar.

And then today to stand up five months later in front of this court and say that they freely admit as ministers of justice that they violated my client's constitutional rights on three separate occasions but -- and I'm being facetious, Judge, and I apologize. But let me spend the next four hours explaining why the other 28 instances don't count, I find that disingenuous.

Ms. Polk said that to the extent that they did occur, the justification or the harmless-error analysis is that it's okay because the Court frequently gave cautionary instructions.

That begs the question, Judge, that if the State of Arizona is assigned the awesome responsibility of being a minister of justice, why do they ever need to be cautioned? Why do they need to be cautioned repeatedly? Why did they violate, admittedly, court orders on three separate occasions as to significant errors as set forth in our motion and admitted by Ms. Polk today?

Ms. Polk, and this emphasizes my point, cites to the Minnitt case. And I circled this word in her response. That the isolated case of misconduct is not sufficient grounds for mistrial.

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have three admitted cases or situations And when

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of misconduct with 28 others, which included

frequently instructing the jury to cure the defect, 04 29 52PM does that fall under the definition of "isolated

error"? I would submit, Judge, it does not. 5

To argue semantically the distinction 04 20:00004 between withholding evidence, which was presented 7 04 30 12PM

during, I believe, the December 14, 2009, 8

9 PowerPoint presentation when Detective Diskin had

the medical diagnosis of an individual affected 10

during the 2005 sweat lodge -- Daniel P. -- wrong, 04 30 26PM 11

04 30 32PM 12 then today argue that that was not withheld when

D4 30 36PM 13 that meeting was not discovered until the

04 30 41PM 14 investigatory interview by Ms. Do some seven months

D4 30 45PM 15 later, when you are a minister of justice to

04 30 51PM 16 protect the constitutions of the United States and

04 30 53PM 17 Arizona, you have an obligation under Rule 15 to

disclose that information. It's not an obligation 04 30 55PM 18

04 30 58PM 19 for us to discover it, and then put up a smoke

04 31 02PM 20 screen that somehow, somehow, a medical examiner 04 31:08PM 21 employed by Yavapai and Coconino County falls under

the purview of work product and is protected. 04 31 12PM 22

04 31 15PM 23 That's why we used the term "withheld."

04.31 18PM 24 But in reality, it's simply a semantic 04 31 22PM 25 difference. Because you found a violation. And

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the sanction imposed was attorneys' fees. So when

we look at the cumulative effect of conduct 04 31 27PM

3 beginning on December 14, I believe it is -- I 04 31 30PM

could have the date wrong -- 2009, to a \$5 million

bond on February 2nd or 4th, to a nondisclosure and 5

withholding information that has to be discovered, 04 31 42PM

7 whether it's the December meeting or the Haddow 04 31 44PM

8 report, to the beginning of trial, and then to sit

and tell the Court today that there has been no 9 04 31 51PM

late disclosure -- and Miriam just added them up. 04 31 56PM 10

04 32 00PM 11 There are 17 supplemental disclosure statements

04 32 03PM 12 filed since the first day of trial in this case. 04 32 05PM 13 And, Judge, you stated, and it's quoted 04 32 08PM 14 in our motion, that this is not going to be a trial by surprise. And that's exactly what it was when D4 32 11PM 15 04 32 14PM 16 every day we walked in here -- and I'm 04 32 17PM 17 exaggerating. But every week we walked in here 04 32 21PM 18 with a little clip and said, oh, by the way. I'm 04 32 23PM 19 going to play this. No opportunity to review the 04 32 26PM 20 accuracy or prepare a defense for our client. Just 04 32 30PM 21 shoot from the hip, to try this case on the run 04 32 34PM **22** with multiple attorneys was necessary.

04 32 39PM 23 And then to stand here today and say we 04 32 41PM 24 gave them everything, when there has been 17 -- on 04 32 44PM 25 the record 17 supplemental disclosure statements

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after the first day of trial. And that excludes,
 Judge, the Haddow incident that I previously
 described, the Amayra and Michael Hamilton debacle,
 which involved disclosure of staged photographs.
 And that's their word on the record, not mine.
 That ignores all that.

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are aware of them.

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It's just simply 17 additional disclosure statements that we're supposed to somehow deal with when the rules say complete disclosure 20 days prior to trial.

And somehow to twist that around and attempt to shift the burden of proof because Mr. Li in his opening statement says the defense in this case is an inadequate investigation, may have been a multitude of things including organophosphates poisoning. And to withhold for a length of time -- and, again, this is in the record -- information from Dr. Mosley, I believe it is, Dr. Blume, in regards to the viability of those tests -- and we're coming here every day in a jury trial.

This isn't a three-month time period in a pretrial setting where we're sitting in our office and have the ability to discus and confer amongst one another. We're preparing witness testimony.

The lawsuit argument that I just heard is Mina G Hunt (928) 554-8522

ses' litigations against my client. 1 its own with 04 35 27PM And the importance, Judge -- and here's where the State of Arizona is so far off the mark. 3 D4 35 39PM 4 The importance is that as a minister of justice, 04 35 45PM the State of Arizona has a duty to seek out 5 potentially exculpatory evidence. And what could 6 be more exculpatory when it comes to impeaching the 7 04 35 57PM credibility of a witness if that witness has, in fact, sued JRI or James Ray and requesting money 9 damages. It's clearly potentially exculpatory. 04 36 08PM 10 04.36.11PM 11 If that witness is under the control of 04.36 14PM 12 the State of Arizona, then they have a duty to 04 36 15PM 13 disclose. And I find is it disingenuous to argue

the State of Arizona, then they have a duty to
disclose. And I find is it disingenuous to argue
to this court that they had no knowledge when this
court was packed with civil attorneys representing
those folks.

Mr. Rock's testimony took place after -- and if you recall the sequence -- I may have the days wrong, Judge. But it was on a Friday. And it was a bench conference. And the first disclosure of the new factual information that somehow his repressed memory more accurately recalled what had happened 18 months ago -- and we had a bench conference, and we had to take a break.

o437 12PM 24 conference, and we had to take a break.

Then there was an argument. I said, this

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incredulous. Ms. Polk -- and we cited her exact words, we don't know about them. And then later she says -- and we cited this in the motion -- we

But I point this out to you, Judge: The very first hearing I came to in this courtroom, Mr. McGroder, Mr. Murphy and Mr. Diesel, three friends of mine, were in this courtroom on the prosecution side. And they were representing individuals affected by the sweat lodge in some capacity. And they had conversations with the State of Arizona.

And then to argue that they had no knowledge of pending civil litigation and argue to this court one day, we don't know about the lawsuits, and then the next day say, we do know about the lawsuits, in the face of these civil attorneys who were representing the victims, which under the Arizona Constitution, have the right to notice of proceedings.

And I would have to presume that notice of the proceedings went through their counsel.

Then to sit here and argue to you that when Mr. Li attempts to use the first lawsuit as impeachment evidence, that the state doesn't have knowledge of Mina G Hunt (928) 554-8522

man needs counsel. And the reason is because
either he is providing false information in October
of 2009 or he committed perjury in November of 2010
or is committing perjury today.

That request for an attorney was objected

od 37 33994 6 to by the State of Arizona. After you appointed
Programme 7 Mr. Launders to represent Mr. Rock, Mr. Launders
Stood here on the record and said, I'm advising
Mr. Rock not to testify because he is going to
Programme 10 perjure himself. That is on the record. That
Statement was made in front of the State of

O43758PM 12 Arizona.

O43758PM 13 And despite that, they presented his testimony and their -- his case. And maybe it's not in this motion, but it was discussed during the

Rock testimony. It's out of Tucson. And
presenting perjured testimony is grounds for a

od 386 10PM 18 reversal.

You cautioned the State of Arizona in
that regard. And it went ignored. And the
argument, Judge, was that somehow his emotional
condition repressed his memory. And I brought up
the fact that I've represented innumerable
individuals in Yavapai County who are cited with

of 38 32PM 25 the crime for providing the false name to a police Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

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officer by the very county attorney's office who is now arguing that that's not a false statement.

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When Ms. Polk argues that there is no citation of authority supporting the fact that the government cannot present perjured testimony, it begs the question, do we live in a society that, in fact, encourages convictions based on perjured testimony? Is that the standard incorporated by a minister of justice?

When I listen to the State of Arizona parse individual case law from the State of Arizona as it relates to prosecutorial misconduct, providing examples to this court as to why this constitutes harmless error in this case -- Judge, what the State of Arizona has done is taken almost every published decision in the State of Arizona -and they've had to isolate those specific cases summarily and then argue to you that it did not deny my client a fair trial.

But what's important to remember is all those cases that have been argued for last four hours, they're all incorporated into one jury trial in the James Ray case. Listen to Ms. Polk's argument. If it's vouching, I have a case. If it's misstating the law, I have a case. For the Mina G Hunt (928) 554-8522

1 decision.

Judge, the record -- it is what it is. It speaks for itself. And my argument today

doesn't change the record. My argument today -- I 4

can't read your mind. I know you have the 5

intellect and the experience to evaluate the case law, as argued by Ms. Polk, and her misapplication 7 04 42 12PM

and misinterpretation of the case law. 8

And I know for a fact that you were here from day one throughout the course of this trial 04 42 22PM 10 and heard everything that's on the record that I 04 42 26PM 11 04 42 28PM 12 heard.

04 42 33PM 13 And, Judge, I would -- I'd state that it's an awesome responsibility after four and a 04 42 41PM 14 04 42 48PM 15 half months of taxpayers' money and the devotion 04 42 51PM 16 provided to this case to enter an order that says, 04 42 59PM 17 you know, based on my experience as a prosecutor, my experience as a defense lawyer, my experience as 04 43 01PM 18 04 43 04PM 19 an experience criminal trial judge, that in this 04 43 07PM 20 case on this day James Ray did not receive a fair 04 43 11PM 21

> adequately briefed this. And I'd ask just a few moments to miss -- correct the application of the Hughes case by Ms. Seifter. If she can have five Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

If that's the case, Judge -- again, we've

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frivolous argument I've got a case. If it's admitting or arguing evidence that's not been admitted, I have a case. If it's shifting the burden, I have a case. If it's commenting on my client's right to remain silent, I have a case.

What's important is every one of those cases is incorporated into this case. And the issue is, as briefed in our motion, is whether or not in Yavapai County, Arizona, in 2011 James Arthur Ray received a fair trial.

The decision, Judge, is squarely yours.

04 40 58PM 12 It is

> And I know and Ms. Polk knows and Mr. Hughes knows that you've sat in all three of these chairs. You've been a felony prosecutor, and you know the special responsibilities of the State of Arizona when it comes to accusing someone of a serious crime.

You sat in this chair, and you know the ethical obligations and the level of diligence required to represent someone charged with a serious crime. And, of course, you've spent many years as a criminal judge on the bench as the gatekeeper of evidence and managing the trial as set forth by the supreme court in the Poole Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

minutes before the end of the day. 1 04 43 26PM 2 But it's the cumulative effect of all 3 this impropriety that it may have had on the verdict in this case that you have to decide. What 04 43 36PM we're asking you to do, Judge, is to decide that 04 43 39PM Mr. Ray, given all this impropriety, deserves a new 6 7 trial. 8

And, Judge, I would ask that Ms. Seifter address that one case law issue. 04 43 51PM 9 04 43 53PM 10

THE COURT: All right.

Ms. Seifter.

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04 43 55PM 12 MS. SEIFTER: Thank you, Your Honor. Thank 04 43 55PM 13 you, Judge. This should be brief.

04 44 12PM 14 I want to make three clarifications regarding the applicable legal standard for the new 04 44 14PM 15 trial motion as it applies to an argument regarding 04 44 17PM 16 04 44 21PM 17 prosecutorial misconduct.

04 44 22PM 18 The first pertains to the harmless-error D4 44 25PM 19 doctrine. There has been some dispute about that 04 44 27PM 20 this morning. It is set forth correctly in our

044431PM 21 brief. And the parties agree that the

04 44 33PM 22 harmless-error doctrine does apply to a Rule 24 04 44 37PM 23 motion.

04 44 38PM 24 The correct standard comes from State 04 44 42PM 25 versus Bible and is drawn from the United States Mina G. Hunt (928) 554-8522

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Arizona.

trial. And then a separate question is whether

if so, the double jeopardy bar applies.

that inappropriate conduct was intentional. And,

know. It's in our papers. We do believe that even

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That is not the issue before us, as we

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STATE OF ARIZONA
                               REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE
    COUNTY OF YAVAPAI
              I, Mina G Hunt, do hereby certify that I
    am a Certified Reporter within the State of Arizona
    and Certified Shorthand Reporter in California
               I further certify that these proceedings
    were taken in shorthand by me at the time and place
    herein set forth, and were thereafter reduced to
    typewritten form, and that the foregoing
10
    constitutes a true and correct transcript.
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              I further certify that I am not related
    to, employed by, nor of counsel for any of the
13
    parties or attorneys herein, nor otherwise
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    interested in the result of the within action
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              In witness whereof, I have affixed my
    signature this 12th day of February, 2012.
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                MINA G. HUNT, AZ CR No 50619
CA CSR No 8335
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              Mina G Hunt (928) 554-8522
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1	STATE OF ARIZONA)
2) ss: REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE COUNTY OF YAVAPAI)
3	
4	I, Mina G. Hunt, do hereby certify that I
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6	and Certified Shorthand Reporter in California.
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